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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

NO. XIV

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P All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to disting to the General Agent to the General Agent IT TERMS .- \$2 50 per annum, payable in ad name; or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. Tree copies will be sent to one address for ten

P ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a squar or April of three times for 75 cts.: one square for \$1 0 Fassiel Committee. - Francis Jackson, Elli Gar Louise, Educad Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, WISDELL PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsible may for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 15.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Rome (Democratic) Sentinel. NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

This subject will be an issue before the people of This subject will be an issue before the people of his state, at the election of Delegates to the Convention soon to be held, and the views of all parties in relation to it, will undoubtedly be expressed before that election. It is a plain subject, and should be candidly treated by all parties. A portion of the Whig party is fairly committed to universal suffrage. The Enemia Journal, N. Y. Tribane, and a number lights about the country, are making nearest

The Leaving Journal, N. 1. I Tribine, and a number of leser lights about the country, are making negro-galize the prominent issue in the election of Delegues to the Convention. On this subject we agree with the Cayuga Patriot, that contains the following well-timed remarks: The constitutional restraints upon the colored 'The constitutional restraints upon the colored epulation of this State, in the exercise of the electer franchise, should not be abrogated. We speak saly for ourselves, but we speak from mature desertion. We wish the question submitted to the copie in a separate, distinct proposition. We are no objection that an amendment extending the gipt of suffrage to our colored population be proposed by the Convention, providing it be separately

Unfortunately, we have in our midst a race of pointed, or projudice, excludes from associating mes whom nature by indubitable marks, or public the rest of community on terms of equality, the aggregate, they are far less virtuous and inaggregate, they are far tess virtuous and in-it than our white population. If it were pos-draw dividing lines, we would exclude from ning all who are not morally and mentally qualified. uss, the negroes are not qualified If the rest of community were no better pared for self government, the republic would use fall under the dominion of anarchy or des-

We do not think the right of suffrage would be We do not think the right of subrage would be fany use to them. They would be made the insurants of others, without obtaining for themselves any privilege, benefit or improvement. We would protect them by equal laws, and would not enance their being oppressed, enslaved or in-We should be glad also, to see their condi-bettered, of which we have little hope, howerer, unless they can be removed to some territory at apart for their especial use and benefit. But would not confer on them privileges useless to which could only mar the beauty and sym-

From the Washington Union. FREE SUFFRAGE.

Let our friends in New-York be admonished in time, against the advances of the new political ele-ment which, no matter how dormant it may have een before, is ever ready to strike a blow at the principles and perpetuity of Democracy. Let them not forget that at the late Negro or Abolition Convention in New-York, it was proposed to the Negroes in that State to endeavor to secure the legal nount of property to entitle them to a vote for elegates to the Convention, so that they might be placed upon an equality hereafter with the whites. Once give the blacks the right to vote, and New-York becomes a Federal State; there is no denying that. They are numerous enough in that State to control the elections, and their sympathies are all with the Whigs.'

From Bennett's Herald. BLACK SUFFRAGE-ITS CONSEQUENCES. Let us see what would be the effect of such

The Abolition vote, united to that of the Colored People, would forever make the State of New-York in Abolition State. All the floating Negro populaabuntage of the privilege of voting, and thenceforward we would have the Empire State the theatre of an unceasing warfare upon our Southern breshrelation result of which any man can foresee. About, indeed, would the North be arrayed against the South. From that time forward, our legislative balls would resound with the cries of emancipation and free suffrage to all Negroes, and the wild which any man can foresee. Then achemes of the visionaries who compose the Abolition party would be attempted—even the dissolution of our glorious Union.'

Washington Correspondence of the Nashville (Ten-nessee) Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1846.

In the House, the debate on Ingersoll's Report, is favor of giving notice for the cessation of joint occupancy, goes on from day to day, as hotly as it did when the discussion first sprung up, and when Old Giddings, the Abolition Tory, spoke with such holy joy of the service war which would, as he housed with the control of the control o hoped, arise in the Southern States, in the event of a war with the Southern States, in the event of a war with England, He, the miserable traitor, hopes that a war with England, and a negro insurretion in the Southern States, will dissolve the Union. You will recollect that he was expelled from his seat some years since for presenting petitions in avor of dissolving the Union. His fanatical constitutions in Open Southern States. antituents in Ohio, re-elected him then-and how again, he holds his present seat by another re-election. The people of Tennessee will believe it incredible that such a wretch could be re-elected incredible that such a wretch could be re-elected by any constituency in the Union. It is, however, true, there is such a people in his district in Ohio—a district in which Abby Kelley is worshipped as a scood Virgin Mary—in which free negroes and abslitionists form the elite of society. Giddings, linself, looks like a monster. He has a strong personal likeness to Da Vinci's picture of Judas Iscanini in the painting of the Last Supper. The picture of the Devil, in the illustrated edition of Milton, and the same in Flaxman's engraving of Pundernolium, hea a mild and innocent leoking countenance when com ared with the head and face of Giddings. It is the incarnation of a low, vulgar, filthy spirit he is the incarnation of a low, vulgar, filthy spirit of eil, bearing only the same relation to a bold and many devil, that Shakspeare's Caliban does to a perset man.

He ferce, black eyes, flashing out from under his shaggy and grizzled eyebrows, give him the apparance of one of Mrs. Radeliff's deprayed Italian priests. If I wished the greatest possible evil to an enemy—if I wished to see a vile wretch devoted.

Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, Red with uncommon wrath, I would wish to see him metamorphosed into Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. MULLIFICATION.

MULLIFICATION.

Several petitions have been presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for the recall of in members in Congress, and its secession from the Union. And if it secedes, it must, of course, is an independent nation, and compelled to 'rest on its speara,' If then, British cruisers should capear in ships on the coast of Africa, under presence of the slave trade, or on the Grand Bank, or in the slave trade, or on the Grand Bank, or in the slave trade, or on the Grand Bank, or in the flavor frequence of packing on the British fisheries, who shall defend it? A British fleet from Halifax, fire very Halifax which the people of Massachusetts might have captured during the last war, and held this day, if they had not followed the suicidal tonnels of those political blockheads, 'our first tean,' would soon knock the city of notions about



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1846.

one. If sense enough exist in Massachusetts to view

recall of the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress, and for a general convention for the purpose of organizing a new Union The petition was treated with so much courtesy as to be laid on the table, instead of being unceremoniously thrown under it. Men who sign such a petition are no better than traitors to their country. The gendeman who presented it (Mr. Wilson of Natick) said that he wished it to be distinctly understood, that, although he presented the petition, he had no sympathy whatever with the objects of the petition.—Nashville (Tenn.) Orthopolitan.

belition was treated with so much courtesy as to be laid on the table, instead of being unceremoniously thrown under it. Men who sign such a petition are no better than traitors to their country. The gendeman who presented it (Mr. Wilson of Natick) said that he wished it to be distinctly understood, that although be presented the petition, he had no sympathy whatever with the objects of the petition.—

Nusheille (Tenn.) Orthopolitan.

BELECTIONS.

From the Herald of Freedom.**

ANDOVER DEMOGRACY AND ORTHODOXY DEVELOPED.**

Last Sunday evening, I addressed a crowded assembly in the Universalist meeting-house in this once celebrated town. The house is now occupied by a congregation of seceders, (or Come-outers, as their more godly neighbors call them,) from the various churches in this great Depot of Divinity. The meeting was attended by a large number of the most respectable citizens of the town, including many young men from the Institutions, who listened to my remarks, apparently with deep interest, for two hours and a half.**

The Church insisted that the Bible sanctioned as valued that the Leviticus to prove it. The Seminary opposed, on the ground that the Levitical law was not now in force. 'Show mee', exclaimed the representative of the Church, 'where constitution of the Church, 'where call the country and the Leviticus to prove it. The Seminary opposed, on the ground that the Levitical law was not now in force. 'Show mee', exclaimed the representative of the Church, 'where constitution of the Church, 'where call the country and the Literary and dience, embracing students from the Literary and Theological Institutions, and many of the best people of the town. For between three and four hours, the discussion continued; and when at almost eleven o'clock, the meeting gight be prological of the town. The head of the country, was very ably represented by students from the Church, 'where it was thronged to the petition.

The Church insisted that the Bible sanctioned all. The Church insisted that the Levi

sale to my remarks, apparently with deep interest, for two hours and a half.

My predictions of last year, and the year before, as to the future success of Andover Theological Seminary, are even more than verified. They discharged the President long ago; and could very well dispense with most of the other members of the Faculty. The minister manufactories are all curtailing their business very much, but none more than Andover, if we except that in your neighbor town of Gilmanton. That made a great flourish of trumpets at its last anniversary; appointed its Board of Visitors, had its pompous Examination, its Society of Inquiry, its Addresses, various Theological Omelets, and finally graduated a class of ONE! I don't know but I have mentioned this fact before, Andover is fast approaching a similar fate and fame, They have there now, barely a quorum of students; and in Dr. Woods's class, (the Theological,) there

Courier:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 14th inst., a negro girl named Molly. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim made, LATELY BRANDED ON THE LEFT GUESK WITH THE LETTER R, a piece is taken off her ear on the left side, AND THE SAME LETTER IS BRANDED ON THE INSIDE OF BOTH HER LEGS.

ABNER ROSS, Fairfield District, S. C.

Having read the advertisement, I charged upon the Democracy and Christianity of Massachusetts, the support and extension of a system that is all alive with such horrors. This charge was denied by a very ready, fluent speaker, a member of the Democratic party, and of the First Congregational Church in Andover. He was convinced, or silenced, pretty easily as to this, but then he began to contend that I had no right to interfere with the subject, on the ground that slavery was a lawful institution. He pulled out his Testament, and read passages to prove that whoever resisted slavery, resisted the ordinance of God, and would receive damnation. I asked him if he called plundering men of their inaliconable rights, lawful. Certainly, said he. Do not our laws allow it? I told him there was a spice of Whigism in his Democracy; for Henry Clay, the 'mil archangel' of Whig doctrines, had declared that 'what the law makes property, is pr

were going ordinances of God. And yet he boldly declared, he would sacrifice the chastity of his own daughters, it the laws demanded it. He declared it in serious

If sense enough exist in Massachusetts to view this subject rightly, we propose that the Legislature cede Martha's Vineyard, or Naushon Island, or No Man's Land to the petitioners, and that Congress them leave to secede from the Union. They will grant then be an independent nation, free to live without civil government, or to 'rest on their speers.' Massachusetts and South Carolina independent rations! The one contending, alone, against a British fleet, and the other against a black army from Jamaica! Such fools are the eternal Bourbons, who can neither forget nor learn.

A petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress, and for a general convention for the massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress, and for a general convention of the Congress and for a general convention of the congress and the senators and Representatives of Congress, and for a general convention of the Congress and the senators and Representatives of Congress, and for a general convention of the Congress and the c

wrath of God.

So great was the interest awakened by this meeting, that it was deemed advisable to hold another at the tawn. That was appointed for last evening, so that I could attend it on my way from the Essex

Andover is fast approaching a similar fate and fame. They have there now, barely a quorum of students; and in Dr. Woods's class, (the Theological.) there are but nine, all told. And the additional fact, that all the ministers who can get any thing else to do, as teachers, doctors, lawyers, editors, book-pedlars, factory agents, millinery keepers, officers of insurance companies, stove dealers, and army and navy chaplains, shows that the elerical profession, so long a dreadful nightmare on the bosom of society, is fast sinking to a deserved, and most to be desired, oblivion.

But to return to my Andover meetings. On Monday evening, we had a meeting in a different part of the town, which, though not very numerously attended, was yet the most remarkable one I even to the course of my remarks, I read the following advertisement from the South Carolina made. In the course of my remarks, I read the following advertisement from the South Carolina Courier:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 14th inst., a negro girl named Molly. She is 16 or 17 years of the Andover-made Doctors of Divinity, in this *Christian and the control of the property of the control of the property of

spice of Whighen in his Democracy; for Henry Clay, the will archanged of Will got decrines, had declared that 'solut the law makes property, is property.' He said that was his opinion. Will you stand to it? I asked. Yes, I will. What if the Legislature of Massachusetts, now in seasion, should enact a law, making you and your children alexes for life, would that be right? He said yes, if the law was firity passed. And it would be your duty to submit, would it? He said you all the your duty a submit, would it? He said you say to have been hauge as a Tory, in the Revolution, with such sentiments. He didn't know about that. But, said I, what was the Revolution, but an attack on the 'powers that be?' and if you had gone in there, and read Romans. Well, then, would you not have been hauge as a Tory, in the Revolution, with such sentiments. He didn't know about that. But, said I, what was the Revolution, but an attack on the 'powers that be?' and if you had gone in there, and read Romans to the people, and threatened them with dammation, as you have me, would they not have consigned you to the doom of a tory or a traitor? He couldn't say about that.

He will be to the doom of a tory or a traitor? He couldn't say about that.

And they again, said I, did you not kee given a was a Jeffersonian Democrat? Yes, he responded, and I am. But, by the scripture you have given you have been that he? And now, will you haptire yourself into the name of a man, whom you have proved is darmed?

I don't care, he cried very carnestly, how many comparisons you bring up—I hold to the Bible, and I know, you have no right to resist estaing have and institutions. And you mean no majutain it, do you? Yes, he answered, let what will come; and I saud on the Bible.

Now, then, I continued, the Babylonians (according to Herny Clay's hard the will you have sent your wife and institutions. And you mean to majutain it, do you? Yes, he answered, let what will come; and I saud on the Bible.

Now, then, I continued, the Babylonians (according to Herny

on the Sabbath, cutting and bauling logs, to make log-heaps, in which to heat hard heads, or boulders, to throw into vats or casks, by which means the Kentucky farmers heat the water for scalding hogs. Of this business of killing hogs on Monday, our fugitive was ignorant, the overseer not choosing to give that, or anything else, as a reason why he should be back at fire, when six had been the uniform hour for his return. Oversleeping prevented, as he said, his return to Ashland before six. When he came in sight of the fires from the glowing logheaps, and within hearing of the death-squead of the well fattened porkers, he began to tremble for his own safety. He went up, as in duty bound, to the overseer, to acquaint him with his return. The first salutation from that important personage was anything but peaceful. 'A fine time this, you lazy secondrel, to make your appearance here. Didn't I charge you to be back by five o'clock? and it's now two minutes after six! (looking at his watch.) I charge you to be back by five o'clock? and it's now two minutes after six! (looking at his watch.) Do you think I am to be trifled with in this way?

'Why, master, I didn't know you was a-goin to kill hogs to-day; if I had, I would been back sooner. I would n't have gone to see my wife, if you had told me Massa Clay wanted me to kill hogs.'

You talk to me in this way, you black devil? take that'—leveling a blow at him with a hand-spike, leving by a log-heap near by. The point of the hand-spike passed along by the side of the slave's head with such force as to cut through his hat; and the scalp, from near the middle of the forehead to the back of the ear, was cut through his hat; and the scalp, from near the middle of the forehead to the back of the ear, was cut through his hat; and the scalp, from near the middle of the forehead to the back of the ear, was cut through his hat; and the scalp, from near the middle of the forehead to the back of the ear, was cut through also. Had the blow come full against the skull, it most likely would have killed him outright.

When the wounded slave had so far recovered from the stunning effects of the blow, as to be able to walk, he turned away towards Mr. Clay's mansion, to tell him of his wrongs. The overseer seeing the course he took, and guessing at his chiefe.

the barn. Nothing more likely than that the overseer of Clay, feeling himself called upon to justify
his barbarous conduct in presence of Mr. Wickliffe's
overseer, attempted to do so, by giving the direction of Mr. Clay in the matter. The command of
Mr. Clay to his overseer might have reached the
ear of his slave through other channels.

Not having seen or conversed with the escaped
slave myself, I cannot give the authority upon
which he rests his statement. In such cases, we
are forced to rely mainly on the sufferer, for a history of his own wrongs. Compel the tyrant to unveil his acts and wrong doings, and all the secret
of his nower is swept away past recovery. Do we

trom the stunning elects of the low, as to be able to walk, he turned away towards Mr. Clay's mansion, to tell him of his wrongs. The overseer seeing the course he took, and guessing at his object, put the dogs after him, one of which caught him by the calf of the leg. This he choked off, and made his way to Mr. Clay's presence. There he addressed this form of speech to his master: 'Massa Clay, I have worked for you now nine years, and if I haven't done my work as well as the rest of the people, and been as early at home Monday morning as massa says, I wish massa Clay tell me so, and not let the overseer cut my head so bad with the hand-spike.' 'You impudent fellow! what tent you here to tell of your working for me nine years or any other time? Why, you black rascal, I paid seven hundred dollars for you! Go back and attend to your work; and I will see to settling this matter with the overseer.'

Meeting with this harsh rebuff, he turned into of his power is swept away past recovery. Do we hope for corroborative testimony from H. Clay or his overseer? This never can be reached till the secrets of all hearts, and the crying enormities of

secrets of all hearts, and the crying enormities of the southern prison house, are spread out before the gaze of an assembled world.

In this case, who, besides the unfeeling brace of overseers and the escaped slave of Henry Clay, could lawfully be received as competent testimony touching the horrible transaction at the barn? That Henry Clay has lost a slave by desertion, no one conversant with the free press of the country, will now deny. That Prof. H. has seen and conversed with him in Seneca country, quite lately, and that attend to your work; and I will see to settling this matter with the overseer.'

Meeting with this harsh rebuff, he turned into one of the negro cabins, got his head dressed the best way he could, and hurried back to the hog-killing, where he labored through the day as well as

More that you want, and I am ill see to melting this was a compared to the compared that the compared

D All men are born free and equalwhich are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Er Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave

PSeventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

If Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

If Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infanty, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their assumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

If The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS:

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 796.

How atraugely this contrasts with his editorials it the Emancipator two or three years since, in which the Liberty party was confidently and incessantly beld out as the great instrumentality, the very 'set of men,' that were to overthrow Slavery!

But let us go to the West, and hear the philosophic and thinking Dr. Bailey of the Philanthropist:

'The present stage of the Liberty movement in Ohio we regard as a crisis of commanding interest. From the year 1840, the Liberty party increased annually at a fair rate, until the Presidential election in 1844. But its vote in the October election (1845). tion in 1844. But its vote in the October election of 1845 showed little or no increase over the Presidential vote. Now, let every man bear in mind, that a new political party must increase or decrease. Stand still it cannot. You may hold men togother in moral association, without any perceptible increase, by the force of high moral considerations, but a reform political party, which, however pure its principles and objects, necessarily embraces many who are governed chiefly by party considerations, lives by its increase no less than by the force of its principles.

tions, lives by its increase no less than by the force of its principles.

'When we consider, therefore, that the gubernatorial canvass of 1846 is to test the efficiency of the Liberty movement in this State, and, according to its results, will settle with multiludes the question of adhesion to it, or separation from it, no one will be surprised at our determination to give far more attention to it, than under other circumstances we have deemed necessary.' have deemed necessary.

But the reader will ask, what ought the Liberty party to do in view of these things? We answer in few words,—Go ros the rights and interests of ALL MEN, WHITE as well as black,—and we shall attain and deserve a confidence and support, which we cannot attain so long as we refuse

> From the Haverhill Gazette. THE SLAVE POWER.

There is not, within the living world, a set of beings guilty of such unblushing inconsistency as the Southern slave power. One might suppose, by reading one half of their papers, that they had some idea of the principles of liberty, and the rights of man, while they are in fact riveting the chains of the most unmingled and hopeless despotism that the sun ever shone upon. Who would suppose that the following ebuiltion of indignation against the slave trade, was from the Union, the Government paper, and great organ of the slave power, set up and maintained for the special business of 'extend-ing the area of slavery,' over this Western Conti-

The Anti-Slavery Convention recently held in New Bedford seems to have been one of deep in-terest, and full of promise to the cause. The high New Bedford seems to have been one of deep in-terest, and full of promise to the cause. The high tone of the resolutions adopted, especially those re-ferring to the 'tyrannical annexation of Texas,' evince a state of feeling which our slaveholding oligarchy must tremble to perceive, for in propor-tion to the extension and adoption of such princi-ples at the North, must their power decline. And widely are these principles extending, and deeply are they penetrating the hearts of northern men, and ever and anon we hear a voice calling from monther quarter than the anti-elevery ranks, remonanother quarter than the anti-slavery ranks, reanother quarter than the amesacry tanks, remoistrating against the rapid eneroachments of Southern tyranny. Genuine love of freedom elicits such remonstrances against all tyranny, however, manifested, but there are many hearts so callons to another's wrongs, that they heed not the march of oppression, until roused by an infringement on their own liberties. Even such, when fully awakened to the present danger of the North, may aid in the work of the slave's emancipation, though it is not in their hearts to do it. But the great principle embodied in the resolutions of the New Bedford Convention, and which has been, again and again, set forth by abolitionsts, that 'it is a criminal act to defend or sanction the Constitution of the United States, or to hold any office under it, or to vote for any other to fill such office, where an oath is required to uphold that instrument; and therefore, the only alternative for the friends of liberty is, to the only alternative for the friends of liberty is, to advocate un immediate and total dissolution of the existing Union of the States, by peaceful and righteous instrumentalities, that their skirts may be clear of innocent blood, is commending itself more and more to the conscience of freemen; and the base act of this government in the annexation of Texas, has done, and is done much to consiste. them of the perfidy of our government, and to ex-cite the inquiry, 'What is the value of our Union?' The Union is, in fact, destroyed, and the Constitu-tion trodden under foot by this act of annexation. and all that remains for the honest lovers of free-dom to do is, to withhold allegiance to a compact wicked in its character, and practically annulled al-ready. Other men than abolitionists are beginning to consider whether it is worth while any longer to maintain a union with disgrace and infamy, and high-handed iniquity, for the sake of funcied advantage, and such events as the annexation of Texas greatly aid their decision. This is a simple question of honesty, requiring for its solution ac profound skill in ethical science. It is, wheth profound skill in ethical science. It is, whether we must cease to perform, and cease to renew such contract. This simple question is now presented to men's minds; they must, they will co er it, and the South, by her mad, reckless effor prop her tottering institution, is but hastening their decision. She, or rather her leaders, will learn ere long, that there is a point, beyond which even slavethat the day is not far distant when she will be compelled to choose between relinquishing slavery and maintaining it alone, unaided by the North, and opposed by the moral sentiments of the world.

HENRY CLAY.

On our first page we have placed a communication from the Cleveland (Ohio) American, duly authenticated by the real signature of the writer, giving the particulars of the brutal treatment and subsequent escape of a slave belonging to HENRY CLAY, as related by the victim to Prof. Hudson. We have just received the Michigan ' Signal of Liberty,' in which we find the following official proceedings, by which it appears that the fugitive is now safe in Canada, where he has been received by his brethren with a joy commensurate to the greatness of his deliverance Who voted for Henry Clay at the last Presiden

THE SLAVE OF HENRY CLAY.

AMHERSTBURGH, March 13, 1845. A public meeting of the citizens of Amberstburg Canada West, met in Union Chapel, to hear an ac Canada West, met in Union Chapel, to hear an address from Lewis Richardson, a fugitive from Henry Clay, of Ashland, Kentucky. At half past 7 o'clock, A. M. the house was called to order by Mr. L. Foster, who acted as chairman of the meeting, and J. Binga secretary. After the object of the meeting was explained by H. Bibb, of Detroit, Mr. Richardson proceeded as follows:

Dear Brethren, I am truly happy to meet with you on British soil, (cheers,) where I am not known by the color of my skin, but where the Government knows me as a man. But am I free from American slavery, after wearing the galling chains on my limbs 53 years? 9 of which it has been my unhappy lot to be the slave of Henry Clay. It has been said by some, that Clay's slaves had rather live with hin than be free, but I had rather this day have a mill be tied to my neck, and he sunk to the bottom of Detroi: river, than to go back to Ashland, and be his slave for life. As late as Dec. 1845, H. Clay had me stripped and tied up, and one hundred and fifty lashes given me on my naked back; the crime for which I was so abused was, I failed to return home on a visit to see my wife, on Monday morning before 5 o'clock. My wife was living on anoth place, 3 miles from Ashland, During years living with Mr. Clay, he has not given me a bat nor cap to wear, nor a stitch of bed clothes, except one small coarse blanket. Yet he has said publicly his slaves were 'fat and sleek'! But I say if they are, it is not because they are so well used by him. They have nothing but coarse bread and meat to eat, and not enough of that. They are allowanced every week. For each field hand is allowed one peck of coarse corn meal, and meat it and no vegetables of any kind. Such is he treatment that Henry Clay's slaves receive fro him. I can truly say that I have only one thing to lament over, and that is my bereft wife, who is yet in bondage. If I only had her with me, I should be py. Yet think not that I am unhappy. Think that I regret the choice I have made. I countbefore I started. Before I took leave of my wife, she wept over me, and dressed the wounds on my back, caused by the lash. I then gave her the parting hand, and started for Canada. expected to be pursued as a felon, as I had been before, and to be hunted as a tox from mountain to before, and to be hanted as a cave. I well knew if I continued much longer with Clay, that I should be killed by such floggings and continued many and continued in the continued many and continu abuse by his cruel overseer in my old age. ed to be free before I died—and if I sho caught on the way to Canada and taken back, it could be but death, and I might as well die with the With these considerations, colic as the fever. started for Canada

Such usage as this caused me to flee from under the American eagle, and take shelter under the British crown. (Cheers.) Thanks be to Heaven that I have gothere at last: on yonder side of Detroit river, I was recognised as property; but on this side I am on free soil. Hail, Britannin! Shame, Ameri-ca! (Cheera.) A republican despotism, holding three millions of our fellow-men in slavery! Oh what a contrast between slavery and liberty! Heri I stand erect, without a chain upon my limbs (Cheers.) Redeemed, emancipated by the generosi-ty of Great Britain. (Cheers.) I now feel as inde-pendent as ever Henry Clay felt when he was running for the White House. In fact I feel better. He has been defeated four or five times, and I but once. But he was running for slavery, and I for liberty. I think I have beat him out of sight. Thanks be to God that I am elected to Canada, and if I don't live but one night, I am determined to die on free soil. Let my day be few as received by the control of the c soil. Let my days be few or many, let sooner or later, my grave shall be made

A song by H. Bibb—'The Fugitive's Triumph.
reply by H. Bibb: 'Dear friend, in behalf of the
tizens of Canada, we hail you with joy—we hai you as a brother—we bid you welcome to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of Canada, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. You are no longer a slave—no longer three-fifths of a man—the very moment you set your foot on British soil, the fetters fell from your limbs. ou as a brother-we bid you welco You are now in a new country, among strange and far from your friends, and we can sympathi with you. We know how you love what man holds most dear—his parents, relations, wife and children—and heart-rending as it is, we must give them up, but we will ever pray. And now in conclusion, my advice is, go to work for yourself—the land is not and fertile and land in the control of the second section and land in the control of the second section and land in the second section and land section and section and land sec clusion, my advice is, go to work for yourself—the land is rich and fertile, and let us prove to Henry Clay and to the world, that we can take care of our solves, and let honesty and integrity be our motter of the control of the co

now and forever.'
Moved by M. Needham, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Signal of Liber and all other papers friendly to the opprose Adopted.

For the Liberate

Of the Committee who attended, by the request the Messrs. Andrews & Boyle, an Exhibition of a Clain Phonotypy, on the 20th of March, 1846. Of the Con

The undersigned attended, in the Hall of th Phonographic Institute, on the afternoon of Friday, March 20th.

The persons presented for examination four colored adults, belonging to Providence, R. I. whose ages and names were given as follows:John Johnson, aged 48 years; Ann Dorell, aged 26 years; Elizabeth Thomas, 23, and Charlotte Murray, 25 years. They were accompanied by their ver erable Paster, who has encouraged them, with benevolent enthusiasm, from the commenceme of their efforts, to acquire the art of reading.

On the 9th of February last, neither of the

persons knew the name or the power of a single letter of any alphabet. They affirmed that they did not know the top from the bottom of a book Letters were to them unmeaning blots.

It appeared that they had attended, as a class, s course of lessons in Phonotypy, equivalent to two weeks of six days each, and six hours a day, amounting in all to seventy-two hours of study, extending over a period of about six weeks. The experim was made under many disadvantages. The pupils were not only ignorant, but utterly unused to men application. Their want of familiarity with books. can scarcely be appreciated by those who have used them from childhood. It was found to be difficult for them to keep the attention on one line, following it from left to right and then returning to com-

daily avocation of the pupils, by sickness in one blessing instead of a curse to the country, I desire to case, and by the opposition of friends, to the experiment. Their attendance on the recitations was side of the question; because I believe that they will quite irregular. Three different individuals acted thus advance, rather than retard, the cause of emanat different times as teachers, all inexperienced, cipation; because I wish to do as I would and each having a different method of instruction. done by; because 'error of opinion may be safely The books employed were found to be printed on tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. too fine a type for adults, as they often complained Hence, I have always as readily published communithat it pained their eyes to read. The large charts of the Phonotypic Alphabet, now employed, could. not be procured at the commencement of the course. The place of instruction being used for other purposes, the attention of the pupils was necessarily diposes, the attention of the pupils was necessarily diverted from the teacher. Such were the difficulties and in opposition to the anti-slavery movement. with which the experiment had to contend, as the What abolitionist has complained of me for pursuing

hibition ought not to be regarded as a decisive trial of slavery for spreading their opinions ? No one. of the value of the Phonetic Alphabet in teaching. The pupils were brought, for the first time in their cause which I espouse? No one. Who imaging lives, probably, before a large and respectable audi-whether he be a slaveholder or an abolitionistsence, and, certainly, for the first time to furnish slavery has been benefitted by free discussion? No a literary entertainment. The teacher aptly ob- one! The reasoning, then, of my Dublin correspon served that the audience should imagine what would dent, is fallacious. It only proves that his confihave been their own embarssment, if called upon, dence in the truth is not perfect, and that he has he for the first time, to read Hebrew to a Jewish assembly, after seventy hours' study under great disadvantages!

The exhibition consisted of reading from a Phoof a single definite sound with each character .- ing those who trespass against us, as freely as The teacher points with his rod to a character. Its desire to be forgiven by 'our Father in heaven.' now consumes years of painful study, (at a season of his views in the Liberator, as readily as any non-relife, too, when the mind should not be confined to sistant. O, says Mr. Johnston, you are pursuing the sounds conventionally attached to forty-two charqually well in polysyllables.

elicited from gentlemen present, evidence of the that truth has not triumphantly prevailed over errortime required to learn to read the English language. but, on the contrary, that error has mightily prevailed The evidence was such as to set the advantages of over truth'! You should announce to them, the new system in a strong light. It was known to the Committee, beforehand, that some persons hold-elty and singularity, and other evil passions, influence ing college diplomas have not yet learned to spell the conduct of mankind generally, we ought to be age correctly. But the exhibition of the new mode of reading led them to the conclusion, and in presenting truth to them in its own beauty and that if the Phonotypic characters could be introduc-

to a statement of the facts that were brought before them, and of the conclusions thereupon. They upon the candid and careful consideration of the confined to the few, and driven into exile, it is because humanity.

GEORGE B. EMERSON. EDWARD N. KIRK. CHARLES SUMNER, AMASA WALKER.

By We were present at this exhibition, and fully oncur in all the statements of the Examining Committee. All things considered, it was a most successful experiment, made under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Great credit is due to Mr. A. F. Boyle, for the generous prompting which led him to make this trial, without any pecuniary compensation, with those having a skin not colored like his is also due to Mrs. Philleo, (formerly the widely for the part she took in the instruction of this class. Success to Phonotypy and Phonography !- Ed. Lib.

RECEPTION OF MR. GEORGE THOMPSON AT LEI- brotherhood of man. CESTER.—On Monday evening, a public meeting of the 'Liberal electors and other inhabitants,' was stated that the invitation to Mr. Thompson had eriginated in a deep and growing feeling in the minds of some electors, that great principles, heretofore neglected, ought to be represented in Parliament. Mr. Thompson then expounded his views on the three great questions of commercial, religions, and political reform, in a clear, calm, and judicious manner, and sat down amidst much applause. Mr. C. Bilson moved, and Mr. D. D. Slade seconded, a resolution declaring Mr. Thompson a fit and proper person to represent the borough, and pledging the meeting to support him at the coming election. Mr. L. Stains, the election agent of the Whigs, then moved, and amendment in favor of Mr. Wynn Elliston of the commendation not to stand again, which was seen ondeed by Mr. E. Mitchell. For the amendment and the resolution was carried by a vast majority. Mr. Mursell and Mr. Busines briefly addressed the meeting in favor of Mr. Thompson, who suitably achanyoledged the vote; and thanks having been given to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, who suitably achanyoledged the vote; and thanks having been given to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. C. Thompson, who suitably achanyoledged the vote; and thanks having been given to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. G. Thompson and the resolution was carried by a vast majority.

**Resolution of the chairman, on the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, who suitably achanyoledged the vote; and thanks having been given to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, and the resolution was carried by a vast majority.

**Resolution of the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, who suitably achanyoledged the vote; and thanks having been given to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. G. Thompson and the case of the commendation of the chairman, on the motion of Mr. G. Thompson and the case of the commendation of the chair of the commendation of the

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Americ Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Broadway
Tabernacle, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next. Auxiliary Societies a urgently requested to choose their delegates early, and individuals throughout the country to make sessonable preparation to be in attendance. The plan of operations for the ensuing year, which may be marked out by the Society, will need the wisdom of a multitude of counsellors for its development. The times demand all our energies.

The Business Meetings of the Society will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, and through the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, in the Minerva Rooms

No. 411 Brondway.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, | Secretaries.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

PREE DISCUSSION ... LIBERTY OF THE PRESS I have a few more words to say on this subject, it reply to my Dublin friend, Mr. R. Johnston

To bring this matter to a definite point. object for which the Liberator was established, was to effect the overthrow of slavery; not 'to give facil-ties' to the advocates' of that horrid system " for spreading their opinions.' But, surely, if its advocates The course of instruction was interrupted by the aily avocation of the pupils by sixty and the sixty in the advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of the restriction of the pupils by sixty and the sixty in the advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of the restriction of the pupils by sixty and the sixty in the advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desire to be heard, in vindication of their cause, I am advocates desired to be advocated as a second of the cause, I am advocated as a second of the cause of Committee learned by enquiring into its history. this course? No one. What friend of the slave has It was suggested to the Committee, that the ex- charged me with 'giving facilities to the advocates intelligent conception of the philosophy of reform.

Take another case- the very one, indeed, which

has led to this protracted discussion—that of Non-Resistance. I believe it is a subject of transcendant importance to the welfare and safety of mankind .notypic chart and book. The chart contains fortytwo characters, which represent each one of the is to be overcome, not by resorting to instrument sounds of our spoken language. The pupils have of torture, the pillory, the stake, the prison, the galhad virtually nothing to learn, but the association lows, but by doing good to the evil-doer-by forgivsound is given by the pupils. Then he points to cordingly, a portion of the Liberator is devoted to the another and another. When the sounds are uttered, investigation of this subject. But he who thinks he the word is in reality pronounced. This exhibition can successfully vindicate war, capital punishment, was very interesting, as tending to show that the imprisonment for life, or the lex talionis as applied in whole art of reading and spelling, whose acquisition any other way, has always been permitted to state dumb artificial signs,) might be reduced to learning the sounds conventionally attached to farm two about honesty of intention,' and that 'they do not all reathe sounds conventionally attached to forty-two char-acters. It was evident, in fact, that there was no special merit in the pupils, except that of a lauda-ble desire for improvement. ble desire for improvement. The women read surprisingly well in monosyllables, and some of them not be heard; that only one side of any question in allowed to be discussed in the Liberator; At the close of the exhibition, the Committee the history of the world, and of mankind, shows careful in keeping all error from the minds simplicity '!! Hence, the gag must be applied, and

ad, all mistakes must necessarily cease.

In this report the Committee confine themselves

In this report the Committee confine themselves

false doctrines, heresies, idolatries, cruelties, revenge only non-resistants permitted to advocate their views!

Mr. Johnston says—' From the very beginning, have not, all of them, been able to give that attention tions; while truth was confined to the few, of whom to the new system, which would be needful to the world was not worthy, and who not unfrequentenable them to speak confidently upon its merits. ly have had to hide themselves in caves and moun-They cannot, however, disguise the conviction, tains.' To what purpose is this said, or what bearing that it presents claims of no ordinary character has it on the present discussion? If truth has been friends of learning, of popular education, and of the many have been hostile to free inquiry. If the advocates of false doctrines, heresies, idolatries, &c. have been multitudinous, it is because the few have not been allowed to utter their own thoughs-o in daring to do so, have been branded as 'pestilent and seditious fellows,' who could not be safely tolerated in the community.

PUBLIC MEETING ON PEACE.

On Sonday evening last, a large and highly re spectable meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, in this city, for the furtherance of the sacred cause of Peace. It was addressed by J. P. Blanchard, Rev. Mr. Waterston, Rev. Thomas T. Stone, Rev. War own, and utlerly ignorant of letters. Similar praise ren Burton, Dea. Samuel Greele, J. A. Andrew, Esq. known and philanthropic Miss Prodence Crandall.) The most 'ultra' ground was assumed in regard to dably brief, and remarkacly pertinent and impressive war. It was denounced as sinful, under all circumstances, and at all times. Mr. Stone was peculiarly happy in his elucidation of the great doctrine of the

of the Liberal electors and other inhabitants, was held in the New Hall, which was crowded to excess, only a few seats being used for ladies, while the remainder of the room contained a dense mass of persons wedged together, and numbers were unable to gain admission. The appearance of Mr. Thompson, accompanied by Captain Cogan of the League, was halled with much cheering. On motion of Mr. W. Baines, seconded by Mr. Swain, Mr. J. Collier was unanimously called to the chair, and stated that the invitation to Mr. Thompson had originated in a deep and growing feeling in the minds of some electors, that great principles, heretofore nervices of the course of

to sustain, much more to heighten, the impression that has been made by those who have preceded me. Yet I feel impelled to ask your indulgence for a few moments, that I may utter the deep convictions of DANKEL SHARF, D. D. of this city, in his discourse my mind, and record my humble testimony against the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. war, under all circumstances. A powerful appeal has just been made to the sympathetic nature of the udience-I wish to address myself directly to their

is not only justifiable, but becomes a sacred duty—news as, for example, in the case of the revolutionary war, or when the flag of our country is dishonored, or ly drawn from the postulate, that all war is sinful. when a fereign fee is hovering on our coasts. All and the forgiveness of enemies a religious duty. Are such are the friends of peace, in the abstract; and we prepared to take up this cross, and to be the con the 'words of peace' which they utter are 'empty sistent advocates of peace?' Or, 'with the words of as the whistling wind.'

fore the modern Temperance Reform was commenc-ed; but they fell powerless on the ear, because all assented to them, as they were intended to be under- war-approving clergy as the ministers of the Pr tood by those who gave them utterance. The ad- of Peace? onisher and the admonished alike deplored the consequences of drunkenness; while they were all qually in favor of the moderate use of ardent spir- giance to that government-I will not be a, the fountain from which the streams of intempe-

nd broadly spoken; and by none more vehemently than by slaveholders themselves. Thomas Jefferson, in view of the existence of slavery, said he tremded when he reflected that God was just, and that his justice would not sleep forever; yet he lived and died a slaveholder, and his words of freedom failed to affect the hearts of his guilty countrymen. -deeds with

There must be deeds as well as wordshe words-theory and practice indissolubly unitedbefore any radical change can be effected, either in in this country, are yet to come. Against it will be urselves or others.

I came to this meeting as one deeply anxious to hear the words that might be spoken, even 'the words love of mammon, the spirit of caste, the power of the spirit of caste, the power of tyranny. Its uncompromising advocates will be every constitution of the spirit of caste, the power of tyranny. fatten from the eloquent lips of those who have receded me; and my conviction is, that we have ractical application perceived—are the consequences be excited, and the public attention secured, and t volved in them comprehended-by this assembly? fear that they are not; and it is for the purpose of have ventured to take the floor at this late hour. Let me recapitulate some of the sentiments and ctrines that have been avowed on this occasion.

We have been told, that it is a fatal error to sup one that a warlike character is compatible with a kingdoms. ristian profession :- That war, under all circumstances, is sinful, forbidden by God, and repudiated by Christ :-That though every village in the land has its heaven-pointed spires, the war-spirit is preva-would divorce steel from the war spirit, and or give its countenance to war, the cause of has its heaven-pointed spires, the war-spirit is preva-would speedily become universal. I object e have yet to Christianize Christendom itself :-That war is the most terrible image of hell that earth of human life is the cardinal principle of the peace martyrdom; and its vital concern is, to save m nterprise :- That Christ denounced all violence :- lives, not to destroy them. I know that it is

to represent war as the comprehensive source of all these crimes.

what conclusions are we legitimately driven?

resistance. I proceed to make the application. 1. If all war is sinful, then our revolutionary war

Christian observance.

ful for the people to sanction such appropriations.

cease to be upheld.

because, by that instrument, war is expressly sane- abroad as a roaring lion. Peace, to denounce that Constitution as 'a covenant liberty is indispensable to the preservation of

ny.' He save-It is contended that we have no right, either

the contenue that the late of others. I have country, to jeopard or take the life of others. I have no sympathy whatever with these views. Their ten dency is to weaken the right arm of the nation, and to undermine government. anderstanding.

An esteemed friend, who has addressed us, began by reminding us that this is the Sabbath, and by declaring his intention to make his remarks sticily appropriate to the sanctity of the day. For one, I am not careful to remember what day of the week it is; for my language is not to be regulated by any division of time, or any clock in Christendom. Let me but speak the words of truth and soberness, and they shall hallow the hour in which they are spoken, whether it be on the first or the last day of the week.

Ye came to this as-Another speaker has said, 'We come to this assembly with words of peace.' Words of peace?' Every thing depends on the meaning of such words—how they are intended to be applied by him who utters them, and how they are understood by those who listen to them. For the last fifty years—for a much longer period—there has been no lack of the 'words of peace,' from the lips of the priest, the statesman, and the politician. But to what purpose have they been spoken?' Few are so bold as to vindicate war as a desirable thing; all admit that it must be carried on at an immense sacrifice of treasure and blood; all concede that it is attended with many horrors and calamities. Still, there are times and seasons when they think a resort to arms is not only justifiable, but becomes a sacred duty—as, for example, in the case of the revolutionary war, so the pride of the deductions to be legitimate.

Such are some of the deductions to be legitimate Words of temperance were freely uttered long bestitution, to support a war-making government, to be members of a war-supporting church, to encourage For one, be the consequences what they may, I will trample upon that banner-I will not sus-tain that Constitution-I will not acknowledge allewith that church-I will not endorse the Christian character of that clerical body.

Be assured, they are dreamers, who imagine inti-slavery enterprise, words of freedom were boldly the demon of War can be easily cast out, without rending the body politic; that nothing is needed but consummate prudence, and soft accents, and abstract declaration, and an avoidance of every thing that is calculated to alarm or irritate the public mind, to secure the triumph of peace. Before this cause can make much progress, the land must be made to trem ble beneath the excitement produced by it. Through persecution and reproach, through imprisonment and martyrdom, must it pass to victory. Its days of trial. fiercely arrayed national pride and selfishness, personal idolatry, religious bigotry and superstition, the ery where stigmatized as fanatics, disorganizers, infidels, and traitors. Then will its fair weather friends and bold words, startling words, proclaimed in our disappear, like the mists of morning before the rising ars Nevertheless, I regard them as not less true sun; then will apostacies be frequent, and betrayals than startling. But are they understood-is their cruel and malignant; then will the spirit of inquiry popular heart affected; then will be sum the conflict, all that is allied to heaven,-all that is making what is problemetical vertain, by drawing divine and god-like,—and Church and State, all stained with human blood, shall go reeling to the earth, and the kingdom of God shall mightily grow and prevail-a kingdom whose officers are peace and its exactors righteousness, and whose prophetic mission it is to break in pieces and consume all other

It has been said, that if the Church of Christ would divorce itself from the war spirit, and cease to would speedily become universal. I object to ent in the church, and in the community:-That phraseology. The Church of Christ, like himself, is peaceful, and not warlike : into it no warriors can enter; it exhibits no stains of blood, drawn from the vican present:-That universal forgiveness of enemies tals of its enemies; it neither manufactures no an absolute duty in all cases :- That the sacredness wields any martial weapons; it is always ready for That the church is the soul of the army, and church nominal Church, to which allusion has been made; members are responsible for all the wars that have taken place between professedly Christian lands:- Church of Christ, ought to be called by its proper name, and not by the name of Him whom it re with the spirit of hatred, no Christian can fight:- and crucifies. I am troubled to hear it said, that if That war is the greatest curse, and peace the greatest blessing, to any country :--And, finally, that we from war-making, from covetousness and pride, from ught to be the consistent advocates of the princidifferent aspect; thus implying that it is really guilty This, then, is to put war in the same category with

theft, adultery, oppression, murder; or, rather, it is true character, and to unmask a spurious substitute. Allusion has been made to the apprehended wa between this country and England, respecting the If these doctrines are true—if these sentiments are Oregon territory. The anxiety which provails on just exposition of the gospel of Christ-then, to North are to learn the salutary lessons of history and They seem to me to cover the entire ground of non-experience. I feel no hesitation in saying, that there will be no war, and that we have at no time been in danger of a war from that source. It is not that, as a was of that character; and, hence, it forms no ex- people, we have grown too pacific ever to engage in ception, to be celebrated in song, or honored with war; it is not that the land is not full of the elements festivity. Consequently, the Fourth of July is not a of violence; it is not that the chain of commercial Christian observance.

2. If all war is sinful, then all preparations for war to be broken. But the certainty of peace, at this are sinful. Hence, it is a sinful act for Congress to time, is found in the fact, that the whole country is make appropriations for any such purpose; and sin-Oregan is a free, and not a slaveholding territory, and war is sinful, then the army should at therefore concession and compromise will be resorted nce be disbanded—the navy dismantled—all forts, to, by that Power, at once to repress the growth of a arsenals and armories destroyed-and the militia free population and the multiplication of free States, and to avert a conflict with the colossal force of Eng-4. If all war is sinful, then our star-spangled ban- land-anti-slavery England-of which the Slave Powner, as the symbol of national rivalry and revenge, er justly stands in dread, and which it will spare no ought never more to be unfurled to the breeze; pains to propitiate. Much as I abbor war, I abbor but, with every other national flag, ought to give still more such a peace as is now dictated to this white banner of peace-of universal country by a slaveholding oligarchy, for the safety of brotherhoods. All appeals to what is called patriot- their atrocious slave system, and the furtherance of ism must henceforth cease; and a higher and nobler their nefarious designs on ill-fated Mexico. I see in principle must be the rule of action.

5 If all war is sinful, then is the government of of a growing aversion to war, based on Christian printhe United States, in its structure and administra- ciple. It evinces extraordinary cunning and forecast tion, essentially Satanie; for it justifies, defends and -nothing more. I can find no words to express the declares war, claiming the right to do so in the name amazement I feel, in witnessing the general disposi-

tion that prevails to applaud the pacific (!) spec 6. If all war is sinful, then it is to deny Christ for John C. Calhoun, on the Oregon question. Hypocriany one to swear to support the Constitution of the sy and cant should excite diagust, not extort ad-United States, or to vote for another to take such an miration! Satan, transformed into an angel of light, oath or pledge upon his lips, as our representative is only the more to be feared, than when he goes

tioned, and Congress is empowered to declare war, In conclusion, pardon me for reminding such of grants letters of marque and reprisal, and provide you, (if there be such here,) as profess to be the for the general defence. Hence, it is the duty of all, friends of peace, and yet are indifferent or heatile to who profess to be the disciples of the Prince of the anti-slavery movement, that the enjoyment with death, and an agreement with hell'; and to No slaveholding nation can be saved from the horror withdraw themselves from the ballot-box as the of war, except by breaking the chains of its vassals. ource of the war power.

7. If all wer is sinful, and no warrior can be a Chrisconstantly invites foreign aggression, stimulates to a tian, then no Christian can consent to fill the office servile war, and threatens a civil war. Its immediof President of the United States, or the office of ate abolition should be sought as essential to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; peace of the country. It is a volcano in full operabecause he can obtain that office, only by agreeing tion, hourly threatening to cover the republic with that he will act as commander-in-chief of the army its flery streams. The song of peace cannot be sung that he will set as commander-in-chief of the army its fiery streams. The song of peace cannot be song and navy, and lead forth the people to 'kill, slay and in this land, until liberty be proclaimed to all the inhabitants thereof. Let us, then, combine to strike at 8. If all war is sinful, and in diametrical opposition the causes of war, by removing far from us all injusto the gospel of Christ, then a war-manotioning tice, oppression and cruelty; so shall our peace be church (which is the American Church) is not the

MR. GARRISON Dran Sin :- Will you permit one, who has he

DEAR STR. - Trin you have and provided the state of the s light upon some points treated of in your edit arch 6th?
You think the Liberty party chargeable for election of Polk, and for all the evils that my to from his profligate administration. If so, not us on the other hand, to be credited for the drive of Clay, and for preventing all the evils which we have arisen under his profligate adminis have arisen under the balance much again at You will remember that you stated your belief, & annexation would have taken place as certainy a der Clay as under Polk.

You think the determined opposition of the La. ty party to the Whige, 'injudicious and design It may be so-for it has cost us much clist to procured us much obloquy; but, os the obprocured us much outequy; but, as the other hand, it has procured us, some of us at law the consolation of having done what appeared to the consolation of having done what appeared to the consolation of the consolation of

You think it 'disastrous.' So do I. But to when or to what? To the cause of truth and philane py? No, but to Whiggery. If it was gall and very wood to Clay, it was nuts and choose to Pelk. Wil you not set the interests of such a precious pie of rogues one against another? You think we did not " give credit to whom

belongs. If the accounts were not fairly kept were a grievous fault.' We employed scribes e and pretty large credits were given. We gare out to the Whigs for the most barefaced schemes of that and treachery ever attempted by any party, in pafeesing to be 'more favorable' to libe nominating to the Presidency, the most un advocate and champion of slavery-one who ha done more for its extension and perpetuity, than up other ten men in existence. We gave credit to Co himself for all his profligacy, his slaveholding, but ling, gambling, and all which had fitted him to be favorite of the Whig party-and yet you that we failed to give credit where credit was due! Prehaps you think that this was not giving credit, inmuch as the items were not creditable. On this pair opinions may differ. There are different codes morals. Whiggery has one, Garrisonism another According to Whig morality, these things are variety creditable. The current divinity says the same. Rev. Dr. Baseom, (I think of the M. E Church) a tified to Clay's religion, and made him the very him of piety, (though he did not presume to der charges or credits.) His certificate was published a the Whig papers. Does not a Methodist D. D. kne what's creditable and pious? Most of our churchs and ministers voted for him, knowing these fact

Does not that show how creditable the facts are? On the other hand, we gave due credit to to Democrats. They came out the confessed allies alavery. They raised the bloody flag, and procise their own rescality. They blew the trampet of the own infamy so loud, that it saved us half our labor by taking the work off our hands. As the crimin who boldly proclaims his own guilt in court, pe the necessity of calling witnesses, so did the Demo cratic party abbreviate our labor upon them. As m do not find it necessary to waste much argument against Kneeland and Fanny Wright infe eing open and self-confessed, but rather against covert, and therefore more dangerous infidelity of the self-styled church; so did we employ more fi arguments to expose the false pretences of the Wais Yet we wrote down all that they had done, and tended to do, and held up their gross villary to in indignation of the world. In short, both with reper to Polk and Clay, we tried to give the devils their You think we used undue zeal and rancor to de

stroy the Whig party. Well, was not that kind of mi Did not they do all in their power to destroy then selves, and wasn't it neighborly to help them? Dish they not only nominate a candidate, whose name we enough to sink any party, but also set him to writing letters to the North, which, being published at in South lost him the vote of slaveholders because by courted the abolitionists, while, at the same time, is wrote letters to the South, which, being published at the North, lost him the vote of anti-slavery men, by showing his pro-slavery character to be bad a ever? Didn't they use a hundred tricks to destroy themselves, and at last, as if determined not on nfamy, did they not resort to forgery? This ites, the crowning deed of the Whig party, I have not seen fully entered into in your journal. Suffer ne to do it now, that you may not be accused of 'sat

The Whig party Cr. 1844. By publishing in their leading papers at the North, document purporting to be a letter from James 6. Birney to J. B. Garland, of a character, which, genuine, must have destroyed his reputation letter. It was adopted by the whole Whig party at cott, it chief presses and orators, Webster, Winthrep, 6th dings, and others, youching for its genuineness, and using it with the utmost industry to rain the Like ty party. The miserable authors of the forgery in gone so far as to append to it affidavits, testifying to its genuineness. It being on the eve of election, and being sent only to those States distant from Mr. Is ney's residence, the conspirators trusted that the forgery would not be exposed till after the election when it would have accomplished its work; but Mr. Birney happening to be on a journey to New Est land, saw the publication in season to expose infinal before the election in New-York, (a circumsust which probably lost New-York to Clay.) Thus it, indeed, the Whigs had not so far identified themselve as a party with the forgery, that they could sot, pleading ignorance and making retraction, as public as their accusation, have washed themselves from instead of this, they have (with few exceptions,) left silent, or evaded the matter, with the meanest ex-Mr. Webster, indeed, with a manliness which shows him not to be all Whig, retracted the accustion, and paid freely the \$200 which he had beited upon its truth. But on the other hand, Judge Bush a genuine Whig, and candidate for Governor ticut, lately re-uttered the lie in public, and when called upon by Mr. Birney to retract it, and furnish with the documents to prove its falsity, refused to the so. In a word, the Whig party, by its present the public men, have identified themselves with the for gery, and incorporated it as a part of Whig policy.

Should not a party which is compelled to such desperate measures to destray itself be helped its end? And if the Liberty party had given it lies finishing stroke, to put it out of its misery, is it set generous deed? I do not believe in capital punis aent, but I think that as the Whig party labored st hard for it, they deserved it, and I am glad they got it, and hope the Democratic party may soon met & like fate, indications of which are not wanting.
Yours, DANIEL MANN.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

In the Senate of this State, on fuesday last-Mr. Wheatland from the Joint Special Committee

on an order of the 26th of February, concerning in inexation of Texas, and the proceedings in relation thereto, reported, that the majority of the Commission were of the opinion that futher action in the mail is not called for. A minority report, signed by Mr. ilson of Natick, was also presented. of the majority was accepted, and both were down. [Put on the lash, Dr. Mann ']

In the House of Representatives, same day-On motion of Mr. Page of New Bedford, the n of Francis Jackson and others, for the secre of Massachusetts from the Union, &c., were from the table, and referred to the Judiciary Conttee, by a rote of 113 to 7.

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GARRISON

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like an argu ogical views. and me as you have inte sity to flatte sins, I may on will be on has more e moral integ sing. But that you knee Parker, conce readers; and as I think. tel justified at s, as an hum ion, to con staken idea:

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THE CHRISTIAN PREEMAN.

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GARRISON . tion in the Liberator? It is, as you will a reply to an article which recently appear Christian Freeman. It was sent to the that paper, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb; but he phishing it. I do not ascribe to him any I believe him to be perfectly honest in But I am somewhat surprised that a Uniliter-one of those who are continually the Partialists' with a fear of discussion

a to manifest something of the same kind is principal reason for refusing the article is, ion that it will draw him into a long and discussion concerning the grounds of what ders essential to Christianity. In justice to rer, I ought to state, that he expressed a is to publish such a communication, if it He is doubtless conscientiously fearful, bleation would bring reproach upon the ion, unless he should utter a bold disclaimthe is reluctant to do, on account of his

For the 'Christian Freeman.' THEODORE PARKER.

impelled by what seems to me a deep seas ca, to present, for the consideration of your-yl your numerous readers, a few brotherly on the editorial article in your paper of 7th, in relation to the distinguished individupame is placed at the head of this communi-

ie an argumentative defence of his peculiar cal views. I wish only to lend the mite of eace for the correction of what I honestly to be a misrepresentation. You will not and me as saying, or designing to intimate, g have intentionally misstated any thing. A to fatter having no place in the catalogue ins, I may safely aver (without fear that the as the Protestant sects term her! has more unbounded confidence than myself notal integrity of the brother whom I am now at you have, nevertheless, placed the views of or, concerning Jesus, in a false light before plication of it to Mr. Parker. and this, from a misapprehension of Such being my conviction, I could ustified at the tribunal of my own conscience, refrain, at this juncture, from saying a few as in hamble member of the Universalist de-1008, to counteract the prejudicial tendency of

seaking of Mr. Parker's sermon preached at installation, you express yourself in the fol vere language :-

sentence seems replete with craft and ers settence seems reporte with craft and du-by the same sweep of the pen with which is Carstanity, and adores Jesus as the Model, the God Incarate, and the Personification of and Goodnes, he also pieces and erucifies him not errant Lier, the most daring impostor, that

o fast-not so fast, Br. Cobb! Although I am man, allow me to say, in the kindest spirit, ank you are a little hood-winked by prejudice, governed. I doubt not, by the purest intention. nes which I have italicised in the foregoing charge is directly preferred against Mr. P. I do not believe can be sustained from any of she' writings. Your attempts to substantione or two citations from his last printed serowever successful they may appear to you, ay, with all due deference, I regard as utterand I venture here with to challenge, at the you, my respected brother, or any other the production of a single chapter, paragraph nce from his works, which can fairly warrant section you have made. Wherein has Theo er asserted or implied, directly or indicovertly or openly, that Jesus Christ was a Impostor, or any other than a being of st strict and unimpeachable integrity? If you duce one instance, then I will acknowledge to be widely mistaken, and admit the just tondemnation on the score of duplicity. But w, notwithstanding your admitted sincerity utile will be considered as calumnious in the m, not only by myself, but by every unpreju-

endeavor to base your serious charge against ther, upon two facts: 1. His rejection of the is recorded in the New Testament. 2. His egic the conclusion that he represents Christ at or an impostor, can be legitimately reached these premises, I am utterly at a loss to con-A person may discredit the miraculous narratained in the Four Gospels, or interpret them tally, and at the same time believe Christ to morally blameless. He may disbelieve the opernatural inspiration of Jesus, and yet him as having been, during the whole of his career, a being of the strictest veracity of and of the utmost purity of intention. Such al position of Mr. Parker. Where, then, ace which is necessary to sustain your that he has portrayed Christ in the attitude or an impostor? I ask, not captionaly, but tion on this point, if any there be in your sledging myself to retract forthwith, if you the else will furnish me with the least iota of ig of the kind.

my that Christ himself claimed to have ited supernaturally? and that, therefore, he nies such inspiration, virtually represents ttaliar? Where is the proof that he ever th claim? True, he said 130 I am not alone, the Father is with me. - The words that I you, I speak not of myself: but the Fawelleth in me, he doeth the works.' Does ng, however, imply a supernatural infusion and purpose into the mind of Jesus? Did the who reported this language from the less, declared that the following is the Mof God, viz. - That we should believe in him, and an in min'? (1 John, iii. 23, not this imply that we may gain inspirawelling of the Spirit of God-hy our to his moral law? Was not the inspiration e mos in kind, though superior in degree a pre-eminent moral goodness and purity, high intellectual endowments? I do not sperior corganic virtue'-an inherent, exemption from all possible liability of but a species of actual, positive gooding law of right. Would not this kind ly act invariably, as far as we know, bedium of established laws? May not zetable life he properly considered as gh resulting immediately from secon-You have frequently argued that the bon of the human race from sin and

and ingenuous for any one to say that you denied the | CASE OF REV. MR. PICKETT.

READING, (Mass.) March 5, 1540.

To the Horonaria Council [a]

In your deliberations yesterday, some of your number, viz. Messrs. Albro, Cook, Jackson, Baker, and Br. John B. Dods and Br. Wm. Fishbough both regard the power by which Christ wrought the miracles attributed to him, as something allied to the influence called Animal Magnetism, if not identical with it.

Christian character, [b] After this pressing invita-Have you never expressed a very similar idea in some tion had been responded to by Mr. David Ball, an inof your lectures on Mesmerism? Br. Dods, and Br.
Fishbough are both in nominal good standing in our denomination—the former has been frequently lauded, in both the Trumpet and the Freeman, as a 'sound the Trumpet and the Trumpet and the Freeman, as a 'sound the Trumpet and the Freeman and the Trumpet and the Freeman and the Trumpet and the Freeman and the Trumpet and t thinker.' Yet, do they not, according to your logic, able to prove by unquestionable evidence; after Mr represent Christ as a 'liar' and an 'imposter'? Why Ball had been called upon, and explained his post

ticle, with those infidel writers who have denied the reality of a sentient existence beyond the present life.

If, after having heard his evidence, it was not, in bigotry. Mr. Parker believes in immortality as firm-ly as you do—as firmly as any other man does. He hear his evidence, it might have shed light, and probelieves (as I presume you do) in man's inherent, is-nate immortality. His faith is not suspended upon I subscribe myself, once a member of the Sout Such is the case with every one whose faith in im- truth in this place. nortal life is strong and deeply satisfying. Walter Balfour is a good old man. I respect him highly for his whole-hearted sincerity, his generous disposition, and the moral purity of his life. But, at the same time, I think I might show, to the satisfaction of the candid, that he is a far greater theoretic 'infidel' than an an infidel' than an an infidel' than an Theodore Parker. The tendency of his Essays on the Intermediate State of the Dead. As is to weak. Charlestown, Albro of Cambridge, Bennet of Woburn, en our confidence in the prospect of another life—i.
e. of course, if we accede to his reasoning. I want
something stronger, as a foundation for say hope, than

Pickett the Church and Seniety concurring. a mere Scriptural canon established in a dark age, by

Now let no one do me the injustice to say that I have called Mr. Balfour an infidel, although that re-But I would modestly express the opinsuch propriety as can possibly characterize the ap-

the Roman Catholic Church,-the 'mother of harlots,

I now propose, for your solution, four distinct questions, believing that if you will answer them in the Freeman, you will benefit your readers by exciting

thought and inquiry:—

1. Admitting that Christ wrought those miracles upon unconscious matter which are ascribed to him, of what advantage are they to us, and how can a of the Church, in selecting a council agreeable to belief of them more fully entitle us to the name of the request of the pastor; with the understanding, Christian, seeing that we can imitate him only in re- that all the difficulties now existing between pastor, spect to his moral deeds,—having no ability to copy church, and society, have a full investigation before his miracles?

inspired,-if all the ancient mediums of direct, spiritdirectly, in prayer?

Christ's material body-his return to this corporeal ety. Yeas 74, Nays 48. existence-demonstrate the fact that the human soul Note b. It was observed by Rev. Mr. Cook, shall wever die, but be ushered into a state that is purely spiritual?

4. If it be admitted that Christ's material resurrec

tention to these queries is respectfully solicited.

Under the head of 'The Editor's Weekly Self-Ex-

wunicate freely' with you in relation to it.

You have known me too long and too well to entertain, for one moment, the apprehension that I would defend any thing which I believed to be erroneous or pernicious in its tendency. So whatever you may think of the sentiments I have expressed, you will not consider me wrong at heart. I therefore submit what I have penned to your sober judgment, subscribing myself, in hearty love for all mankind, and with a desire to promote nothing but the th a desire to protect,
Your brother,
J. PRINCE.

South Danvers, March 30, 1846.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, March 12th, 1846.

To the Editor of the Liberator : SIR-You, perhaps, would like to hear a few instrongly with the articles, for which the 'New World' ceive no more. He has seen fit to attack Dr. Snod- Mr. Pickett's settlement.' It was remarked by a mem but, be assured that their true character is too prom- church?' inent to be mistaken by our intelligent citizens. I

One word about Torrey. I had a short conversation with his counsel the other day, as he was returning from the penitentiary. He says were Torrey statement to the prejudice of the Church, and conpardoned now, he could not be removed, and represents him as far gone with the consumption. I should of the Council, 'for falsehood;' it was for falsehood

ODD FBLLOWSHIP. Our readers will find a sensible communication on to substantiate the first charge. Mr. Ball replied, Our readers will find a sensible communication of the Son Jesus Christ, and love one this subject, on our last page. We shall be glad to that kespeth his commandments in him, and an in min ? (1 John, iii. 23, not this in the court of the c lowship, may be regarded by some as of no great value; because they imagine that the 'Order' exerts no influence over the public press. In this they are church, caused false records to be made in said book. groatly mistaken. It already controls that press to Then somes up a new motion, that the witness have an alarming extent. When Dr. Willis and his associates were in this city, for the purpose of giving an accurate exhibition of Odd Fellowship, a short time mention onething here, though, not alluded to my since, they could not get their advertisements inserted in the daily newspapers, eager as the publishers of withdrew, Mr. Edmund Nichols, who also signed the from his having voluntarily conformed those newspapers usually are to publish any thing above charges, was called, and after making a few ing hw of right. Would not this kind in the shape of an advertisement. It was the statements, was interrupted by a motion similar to the least ruly and directly from God, as the control of this beneviolent (:) * Order, that led them to the last mentioned, which was voted, and conserve that ormanates from him? Does asy no. In view of such a fact, is it not time for the control of the stand.

J. WESTON. old anti-masonic spirit once more to take the field?

is to be effected only through the agen-Ty What tother day' ought to be consecrated in

READERO, (Mass.) March 5, 1846.

In common with many others, you deny the right of Mr. Parker to the Christian name, because he doubts the story of the literal, bodily resurrection of Jesus: and for this you class him, in your unfair article, with those infidel writers who have depicted.

Think seriously of this matter, Br. Cobb, and ask your judgement, proper evidence, you certainly yourself if you have not been blinded by a film of would not have been bound to give it any weight in nate immortality. His faith is not suspended upon I subscribe myself, once a member of the South the question of the authentic nature of the New Tes- Church and parish in Reading, and though now a nontament history, but he 'hath the witness in himself.' resident, am still deeply interested in the cause of

JAMES WESTON.

Note a. The Council addressed, convened in th the Intermediate State of the Dead, '&c., is to weakdelegates. The Council was called by the Rev. Mr. Pickett, the Church and Society concurring.

The substance of the letters missive is contained

in the following articles inserted in the parish warrant, viz. To see if the parish will co-operate with the Rev. Aaron Pickett, in calling an Ecclesiastical Council, to dismiss him from his present pastoral relation to this Church and Society, if the Council, after considering the reasons which will be presented them, shall deem it expedient, or what they will do in relation thereto.'

(Copy of the votes on the above article.)

'READING, South Parish, Feb. 2d, 1846. Voted, That a committee of three be chosen by bal-lot, to co-operate with the paster and the committee said Council, and also to make provisions for the

, divinely entertainment of the same.

Voted, That the Committee be instructed to ap ual islumination are hermetically scaled,—of what real benefit is it for us to address the Supreme Being ures to show them, that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to dissolve the pastoral rela-3. In what manner does the literal resuscitation of tion between the Rev. Aaron Pickett and this Soci-

substance, that it appeared a previous Council, called to settle the difficulties in 1843, had healed the wound slightly. 'We wish, now,' said he, 'that a tion proves the great truth that another life is in re-serve for us, how does it define the character of that thing in relation to the difficulties now existing.' It was also remarked, by members of the Council, in If consistent with your engagements, an early at- substance, that if individuals, or any person in the house, had anything against the Rev. Mr. Pickett, they were then called upon to present it to the Counamination, in your paper, for some mouths past, has appeared (among other questions) the following :- Pickett was desirous of such investigation, and if they Have I misrepresented any man's opinions?' Be- did not do so, hereafter every mouth must be shut or lieving that an affirmative answer may be correctly this subject, and that the Council were determined given to this interrogatory, I have ventured to com- that there should not be left a stone unturned, and that every thing should be brought out.

Note c. The charges were as follows :- ' That th Rev. Mr. Pickett, in his official capacity, had been neglectful of duty, irregular, and abusive with the people of his charge.

Note d. Mr. Ball having been called upon the stand, was questioned by members of the Council, in substance, as follows :- Do you acknowledge these charges against the Rev. Mr. Pickett as yours? 'I do; I wish the Council to understand, that there is a minority in the parish, who are not represented before this Council by any committee; therefore, myself and others in the minority, have presented these charges for your consideration and investi Does Mr. Ball appear as a witness or as a counsel for the minority? ' I appear here on my own responsibility, as an individual member of the parish, Sire—You, perhaps, would like to hear a few in-teresting facts, in regard to sayings and doings in Baltimore in particular, and Maryland in general.— The community have been extremely diverted, for a The community have been extremely diverted, for a Mr. Pickett. I feel deeply interested in this subject, few weeks past, with Park Benjamin's defence of slavery, and eloquent appeals to the South for patronage, in the 'Western Continent,' of which he is edi-tor; which, to a large portion of the public, contrast strongly with the acticles for which the A. W. T. W. T signed by the Rev. Mr. Pickett, with but very little was burnt publicly in S. C. when he edited that sheet, oral testimony; and in order to do this, I shall be unand his agent was bound in the sum of \$1000 to reder the necessity of going back to the time of the Rev. grass, of the Visiter, for fear (I suppose) that he wont ber in substance, that in order to investigate this subthought in earnest by his Southern patrons. I don't ject, the Council had to examine the records of the know how Northern men look upon such renegades; fortwelve years. Are you a member of this church 'I am not.' 'Were you ever a member? 'I was.' 'Did you ever withdraw?' 'I did not. predict that Park Benjamin's journal will be shorts . How is it that you are not a member now? 'By lived; but I will say no more, as the editor of the excommunication.' 'What was the charge on Saturday Visiter shows him up to the amusement of which you were excommunicated?' For appearing as a witness against the church before the experte Council that convened in this place on the 9th of of the Council, 'for falsehood;' it was for falsehood on the surprised to hear of his death at any time.

Our Legislature have adjourned, after disgracing the State in every possible way—most of their time being spent in enacting laws against those negroes, who, unfortunately, are free!! Proposing to sell them to pay the State debts, and to compel them to evacuate certain counties. The people will call them to was then observed by one of the way there is an account, most assuredly.

in, for my DWELLETH WITH YOU, and an account, most assuredly.

A BALTIMOREAN.

was then observed by one of the memoers of the form of the memoers of the motion would not be put, till the witness had been heard a little further, when it was demanded and insisted upon, that Mr. Ball should name one point, put his finger upon one point

Sham Fight.—The New Orleans Delta says, that the shain fight on Sunday was a spirited and well conducted military fete. Could no other day but Sunday be found for such partime?

The New Orleans Delta says, that the shain fight on Sunday was a spirited and well conducted in this case have not been allowed a hearing by the Council, that we publish Mr. Weston's letter, and not because the subject is one of general interest to our readers. We have yet another letter, but no m for it in our present number.—Ed. Lib.

MIDDLESEX AWARE!

The members and friends of the MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY are requested to meet in convention at Lowell, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst. to continue through the following day. While the Legislature of Massachusetts and the mass of her people are dumbly subservient to the demands of the State Pares. Slave Power, it becomes the friends of freedom to stand erect, and by a bold and manly defence of the right, to administer a proper rebuke to those coward-ly time-servers; and it is hoped that the present crisis will bring together at Lowell, the largest number of the true-hearted, ever convened in Middlesex county. William Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillabury, C. Lenox Remond, William A. White, Thomas T. Stone, and Loring Moody, will be present.

The meeting will commence at 10 A. M. place notified in the handbills. The friends in Lowell, and others who can co-operate with them, are urged to

make all necessary arrangements immediately.

L. MOODY, Gen'i Ag't. Mass. A. S. S.

THEDERICK DOUGLASS -- OREGON -- VICTORIA. A gentleman of Bristol, England, of eminence in his profession, and of the highest personal worth, thus

And now as to Frederick Douglass. I felt much interested in him by reading the 'Liberator,' long before you mentioned him. As soon as I heard of his being in Ireland, I wrote to Mr. Richard D. Webb about him, from whom I soon received fifty copies of the 'Narrative,' which Mr. W. had just printed—These I quickly sold to friends, and had fifty more. The second lot was not long on hand, and I have now by me a third parcel, that contained one hundred copies, which are rapidly diminishing. " I have written to F. Douglass, to invite him to take up his written an answer of acceptance, which has much to the latter opears. He discipled for the slave trade, made examination into her character, and finding his suspicions confirmed, subsect that an answer of acceptance, which has much to the latter opears.

**Another Slaver—We are happy to observe that another vessel, designed for the slave trade, has been added to the his of captures which have recently reflected to the his one part of our naval forces on the coast of Africa. The 'Robert Wilson' salied from Baltimore to the Havana, and thence for Kabenda, by way of Porto Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was seized by the Praya. At the latter port, she was

In the same letter:

With you, I have never been willing to believe there can be a war between our countries. Whatever may be the notion, of who is right or who wrong, among those who have studied the Oregon question, I believe there is the very reverse of a near feeling throughout this country. Our soldiers and sailors might not be displeased to exercise their vocation in any quarter of the world, in the hopes of getting money or honor in their trade; but even with them, I believe there is no war feeling against the sailors might not be displeased to exercise their vocation in any quarter of the world, in the hopes of getting money or honor in their trade; but even with them, I believe there is no war feeling against the sailors might not be displeased to exercise their vocation in any quarter of the world, in the hopes of getting money or honor in their trade; but even with them, I believe there is no war feeling against the sailors and country.

Setting and country.

When his remains were conveyed to their last resting place, it was found that the grave which had been dug the day previous, was occupied by a large cow, that had fallen in and broken her neck. The earth having frozen, and the body of the beast completely wedged in, considerable time was spent in extricating her carease from the grave.

At a meeting on Thursday of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, the Hon. Theodor of a nation seek, and ought to effect; it is, that the high public patroness of many good things would The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society withdraw her presence and patronage from borseracing. The bull-fights of Spain may be more directly sanguinary, they are scarcely more demoralising; and, surely, all degrading and cruel sporta
ought to be renounced, whether they engage the
peasants to kill wrens, or peers to kill horses, destroy

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society
obing over half a million of dollars.

Sheeking — We learn from the Thomaston Gazette
that a Mr. Whitney and lady, of Lincolnville, Me.,
were drowned on Tuesday last, in crossing from
Castine to Lincolnville, in an open boat. fortunes, and encourage blacklegs and cheats.'

Two young men, named George Chapman, aged 18, and Gordon Cutler, aged 23, were drowned in the Connecticut River, near the Windsor Locks, on Sunday last, by running their boat against one of the piers of the railroad bridge.

The following tribute is equally beautiful and just. Little did we suppose, when gave the parting hand to our lamented friend, during our last visit to Philadelphia, that we should never meet with him again in the flesh. Such was his vivacity, that we chosen as the future capital of the State of Louistook no account of his venerable age .- Ed. Lib.

He was one of the kindest and gentlest of human beings. Never have we met with one, at any age, having a warmer or larger heart, or more of the mit of human kindness. Our acquaintance with him, its of human kindness. Our acquaintance with him, tistrue, was of comparatively recent date, but others who have known him for fifty years bear the same testimony. When we were first introduced to him, he was sunk into the depths of gloom and despondency; he had parted but a short time before, with the beloved companion of his life, and earth seemed to him robbed of all its charms. The first and only thing that had the effect of rousing him from his melanchely was the anti-slavery movement. When the that had the effect of rousing him from his melancholy was the anti-slavery movement. When the
wrongs of the suffering bonomen were presented to
his view, the dormant feelings of his benevolent
heart were moved, and he forgot his own sorrows.
He read, and made himself familiar with the subject,
and with what was doing for emancipation; and from
that day till the day of his death, he was one of the
foremost, and, and as he was the most arder. Preparing for Free Trade.—Appropriating fifty that day till the day of his death, he was one of the foremost, and, aged as he was, the most ardent friends of the cause. Fresh interest in life seemed to be given him, and new vigor to be imparted to his mud and body. He was a subscriber to all the leading anti-slavery papers of the day, and every week did he read them through and through with the keepest appetite. His only regret was that he could do so little for the cause. A hundred times have we heard him lament this, and as often have we heard him exhort those around him, to be up and doing—it lay hold earnesting to the work while they were young, and the opportunity was offered them. Our good friend was a great radical. No dectrine was too ultra for him; no measure too bold. With timeserving doctrines and half-way measures he had no patience. He was among the first to give in his adhesion to the proposition of 'No union with alaveholders, and, amid the strongest opposition that was ever made to it, the most unlinehing to maintain his ground. But he is gone. His familiar face and cheering voice we shall see and hear no more. He will be missed by insury, but by none more than the writer of this article; for he was a constant and more than daily visiter at the Anti-Slavery office. Feelies as he was, the most inclement weather did not prevent him from calling at least twice every day, to look over the papers, and to inquire—to use his own language—if we had 'any word of comfort for him as to the progress of the cause. But the place which knew him so well, shall know him no more. He filled out faithfully the measure of his days, and fully ripe, has passed into another and purer state of existence. The papers, and to inquire—to use his own language—if we had 'any word of comfort for him as to the progress of the cause. But the place which knew him so well, shall know him no more. He filled out faithfully the measure of his days, and fully ripe, has passed into another and purer state of known and the constraints f

'PRISONER's FRIEND.' The last number of this Passers "Frixe". The last number of this philanthropic paper, (formerly called 'The Hangman,') edited by Charles and John M. Spear, comes to us in an entirely new and very neat typographical dress, the gift of sundry benevolent friends—J. B. Yerrinton, prioter. 'The subscription list has increased, though the paper does not now sustain iterest, and therefore more aid is necessary. The office is removed to No. 16, Court Square. This number contains a good likeness of the celebrated Elisabeth Fry, with an interesting sketch of her life.

Salem, April 6th, 1846.

THE UMPARALLELED PRESHETS.

THE UNPARALLELED PRESHETS.

Every mail for the last three weeks or more, has come to us freighted with the intelligence of disasters by freshets. Bridges without number have been swept away—houses carried off—raifroads submerged—embankments overthrown—thousands of acres of land deluged, and property of all kinds destroyed to an immense amount. In fact, such injury by floods has not occurred in this country for the last fifty exist we had hoped a few days since, that the melanchely progress of these disastrous outbreaks of nature was about to be stopped, but the last Eastern mail has brought us the details of an overwhelming flood in Maine, by which at least one million dollars worth of property has been destroyed, and the probability is, that in all parts of the Union, upwards of two million dollars worth of property has been swept away by these dreauful floods.

[Correspondence of the Boston Times.]

Ponr av Pansce, March 14, 1846.

I have nothing worth my while to write you, as I send you the files of papers. You will see that we have had another revolution, &c. The famous Accoun has been taken and whot, and his compeer, Pietros, is still holding out at Cape Hayti, but he is very weak and insignificant. But of this, however, you will hear hereafter. We have now great hopes of a government more permanent than we have had for the last three years.

written an answer of acceptance, which has much interested my friends and myself. Mr. E.— T.— a most actively benevolent Quaker, has expressed his great readiness to receive F. D. as his guest, should my uncertain health deprive me of the satisfaction of showing him hospitality. * * I suppose you have seen, ere now, the account of a public breakfast given to him at Belfast, presided over by a Member of Parliament. It is only distinguished persons who are thus complimented here. What would his master and other Southerners say, were they to hear of this proceeding? Lamexpecting F. Douglass to visit me next month, and hope that through his means, a correct knowledge of Southern slavery will be extended in this neighborhood.

In the same letter:—

"We have already received some articles for the next Boston [Anti-Slavery] Fair, and many promises of help."

And I dare say you will not object to insert the following, from the same gentleman, though on another topic:

"With you, I have never been willing to believe there can be a war between our countries. What-

America.'

America.'

In a communication to the London 'Inquirer, of January 3d, from Mr. Dowden, Mayor of Cork, is the following:

'We often think here what an impulse it would give to the progress of sober habits, if the Queen would become a toe-totaller. It would be a courageous effort at moral reformation, but it is an active.

Two young men, named George Chapman, aged

DIED—On the evening of the 25th inst. at the residence of his son-in-law, W. W. Wistar, ALEXANDER WILSON, aged about 78 years, formerly merchant of this city.

Our venerable and good 'Friend Wilson,' known so familiarly, as it seemed, to almost every body, and sincerely respected by so many, is gone; he has passed from this earth, where, for the last few years, he has reluctantly lingered, to another and better world.

Fugitive Stare.—Officers Hoffner and Kline yesterday arrested a colored man on a charge of being a runaway slave, belonging to Mr. John Caulk, Newcastle county, Delaware. He was taken before and admitted that he belonged to Mr. Caulk, and testified his willingness to go back to his master. The Judge ordered him to be sent back.—Phil. paper.

Seventy thousand persons, made criminals by in-temperance, have been arrested in New Orleans within the last ten years. A fearful fact!

Morals of Manufactories.—It appears, from a statement in the National Intelligencer, that there are 6320 operatives at Lowell. Of these 2714 are connected with some Sunday School, either as teachers or scholars; 2276 are church members; 527 have been teachers in common schools.

with the be-emed to him

We have seen a business Directory of the city of
New York, for 1846 and 47, published by M. Dag-sis melancho-When the presented to be nevolent 186 dress makers, 782 tailors, 201 liquor stores, and wn sorrows. 2154 grocers.

wheet, and from Preparing for Free Trade.—Appropriating fifty of the ardent United States, fifty to that of Great Britain, and fifty more to the Freenen may, and all for the protection of commerce! Very like free trade—very.

of slavery, by attending properly to the welfare and usefulness of the forlorn figitive.

The Canadian host has already furnished a Madi-son Washington, a Henson and a trio of Clarks, and

may yet furnish Douglasses, who will cause the Eastile of Slavery to shake as by the convulsions of an

the following acknowledgment:

Received through Robert F. Walleut, from the Fermale Anti-Slavery Society of West Reading, Mass., \$15,00; ditto from Stillman Lothrop, Cambridge-

TREASURER'S REPORT

Money received into the Treasury of the Massack A. S. Saciety, from Feb. 1, to March 1. Stoneham Fernale A. S. Society, to redeem piedge, Sarah S. Russell, West Roxbury, to-Sarah S. Russell, West ROXDUY, to-wards pledge of Rural Fair, Debarah Kimball, Cancard, William Corney, E. Faxboro, E. B. Kenrick, Cambridgeport, S. Mitchell, Boston, to redeem pledge, Wendell Phillips, Boston, to redeem Pedger Fining pledge of Rural Fair, J. Levy, Lowell, Henry Abbot, do. Eldridge G. Baker, Lynn, to redeem pledge, 2 00 Collections in Leicester, W. Brookfield, and Clappville, by T. T. Stone. 4 27

B. PHILBRICK, Treasurer of the Mass. A. S. Society.

ANTI-S	LAVERY LEC	TURES.	
C. C. BURLEIG	Friday, Sunday,	A. British	
Worcester,	Friday.	April	10
eicester,	Sunday.	ivoletalistick.	12
forth Brackfield	Tuesday, 11	too sie ni bet	14
West 4	Thursday:	46.00	16
Ware,	Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday,	46	18
Warren,	Tuesday.	entra standard and a	21
almer.	Thursday.	I me took atme	23
louth Wareham,	Saturday,	mid office bit!	25
	nins will lectur		
lingham,	Friday,	April	10

THOMAS T. STONE

, lately from Maine, Agent S. Society, will lecture in Dorchester, Neponset Village, Waltham, Monday, Tuesday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Lexington, Bedford, Friday,

Thursday, PARKER PILLSBURY will fecture in Rockport, Saturday, April Monday, The friends of freedom in all the above mentioned

Lowell.

charge.

towns, are urged to co-operate with these able and devoted lecturers, by securing to them convenient places for their meetings—giving extended notices— and conveying them from place to place without LORING MOODY. General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

In order to coincide with the arrangements of the General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, the annual meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held at DEIDHAM on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 15 and 16, in the TEMPE-RANCE HALL, commencing on Wednesday, at two o'clock, P. M., and continuing through the next day and evening. It is hoped that the members and friends of the Norfolk Society will see to it that this shall be the largest and best meeting ever held in the county. The exigencies of the times and of the cause demand it. We expect to have the assistance of William Lioto Garrison, Thomas T. Stoke, Charless Leron Remond, Parker Pillsser, Loring Moody, Edwin Tronpon, and other

STORE, CHARLES LESSON REMOND, PARKER PILLS-SURY, LORING MOODY, Elwis THOMPSON, and other friends from within and without the county. A cordial invitation is extended to all members and friends of the Massachusetts A. S. Society in Bos-ton, and throughout the State and country, to give us the assistance of their presence and counsels. They may be sure of a cordial and hospitable wel-come.

Let it be a gathering unprecedented for its num

EDMUND QUINCY, President.
INCREASE S. SMITH,
ASNE WARREN WESTON, Secretariez.

[In addition to the strong array of speakers adertised to be present, we are authorised to state that WENDELL PHILLIPS will also attend, on Thursday, Unflinching abolitionists of Norfolk! remember that it is not a town but a county gathering that is summoned at Dedham. Will you not be there, prompt as the 'minute men' of '76? Remember, too, the meeting is to occupy two days, Are you ready?]

REPORTING CLASS.

Mr. HORNSBY, Verbatim Reporter in the Phonographic character, proposes the following to all those Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of reporting Speeches, Lectures, Sermons, &c. verbatim, in such a manner that they shall be able to read their report He will commence two classes, one to meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the other at 8 in the evening—the classes are to be held on not more than one

—the classes are to be held on not more than one day in each week, and to continue to meet until the end of six months, when they will have received 25 lessons in the reporting style, by which means they will accomplish that object which many are so anxious to obtain.

Tickets for the whole course of lessons, in either of the classes, five dollars each. The first lesson will be given in the form of a lecture, in the Hall 339 Washington Street, Tuesday afternoon, April 21st, at 3 o'clock, and will be repeated in the evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission to these lessons, free.

Boston, April 9, 1846.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

place.
Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

If The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decode, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

If J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent chamic apring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hings and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the return can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have tailed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and mot of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Trusses for tan years.

If MES FREDERICK FOSTER.

MACON B. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE OD CORRECT,

BOSTON.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. * Religion, purs and undefiled." Tune-ALL IS WELL.

What's this that feels-that feels for every other, Friend or foe-friend or foe; That sees in every human face a brother, High or low-high or low; Bows to the captive's wail its ear, And lists, his mournful tale to hear. And sheds the sympathizing tear ? It is love, it is love.

That stoops to heal,-to heal the broken-hearted, Sunk in woe-sunk in woe;
Balm to the wound, when kindred ties are parted, To bestow-to bestow; Visits the widow, lone and drear, And wipes the helpless orphan's tear, And is to them a friend most near? It is love, it is love.

That lifts the outcast from his degradation, All defiled-all defiled ; And in his ear, the words of consolation Whispers mild-whispers mild; That tells him, he has nought to fear, If he to Virtue's voice will hear, And calls him yet a brother dear? It is love, it is love.

Hark! hark! it speaks to you, ye poor forsaken, And oppressed-and oppressed; Come unto me, ye weary, heavy laden, And find rest-and find rest; My yoke with ease the weak may wear, My burden, it is light to bear ; O come, and rest from all your care This is love, this is love.

From the London Punch

A WASHINGTON WAR-CRY. Raise high the shout of warfare ! E'en now proud England cowers, As Washington upon her head Scorn and saliva showers. Soon the great Columbian Eagle O'er ocean wide shall soar; With cock-tail and mint-julep, He's already half seas o'er Arise, arouse for Oregon !-Prate not to us of right! Sons of the Pilgrim fathers,

We take our stand on Might. The favored race of Freedo Are not the men to flinch From the spread of sacred slavery, And the blessed law of Lynch 'Tis not in down-trod England As in this happy land, Where each man whops his nigger,

And none may hold his hand; Not as in out-worn Europe,-Opinion here is free, And no man dares to contradict The sovereign mob's decree ! Democracy wants elbow-room

To put its branches forth; Our South is cramped by Mexico. By Canada our North. Spread, Pioneers of Progress, Your sway from shore to shore, With unanswerable arguments And mounted rifle-corps.

With bowie-knives and bullets, We'll enforce the rights of man; In the hely name of Justice, We'll take whate'er we can. The South shall send her slaveholders, To bid the world be free! Pennsylvania her defaulters, To teach it honesty !

From the Salem Register. SONG FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE FREEMEN We were born among the mountains, nursed in the forest shade :

Our lullaby the torrent's song as it dashes down th We've seen our eagles soar away among the troops

We've heard our mountain tempests send up the

loud huzzas; And think ye, mid such teachings, we can be siavery

tool ? Or that we can forget the truths we learned in fre

dom's school No! we laugh at slavery's curses-we scorn he

tauntings high; We're firm as are our mountains, with their caps in the sky.

'Tis true we have been alceping, but we cannot slum

ber more-For we've wakened at the moment when the traite

at the door. We've wakened, and we'll conquer! for we've 'left

the shop and farm, And hand in hand with schoolmen are the iron arm.

We've come from hill and valley, from our storied haunts of old,

fathers told-For we laugh at slavery's curses-we scorn her taunt

ings high; We're firm as are our mountains, with their white caps in the sky.

Each forest speaks of freedom, and every bird and bee. And every mountain echo, -and shall we not be free

We ask no bloody sabre man's fetters to unbind-We know no friend to freedom, like the onward march of mind.

We've noble hearts among us, as free as mountain And they will think! for thought is free among the

Granite hills ! We laugh at slavery's curses-we scorn her tauntin high;

caps in the sky. HARRY.

> WHAT I LIKE AND DISLIKE. BY T. HOOD.

You bid me mention what I like. And gaily smiling, little guess How deeply may that question strike I like my friends, my children, wife-

The home they make so blest a spot ; In every thing I like my lot: And feeling thus, my heart's imbued With never ceasing gratitude.

What I dislike you next demand, A puzzling query—for in me, Nought that proceeds from Nature's hand Awakens an antipathy.

But what I like the least, are the Who nourish an unthankful mind: Quick to discern imagined woes, To all their blessings blind; For that is double want of love, To man below, and God above.

REFORMATORY.

ODD FELLOWSKIP. Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings MR. EDITOR :

lain, &c. &c. &c. Are not such titles absolutely

ty, benevolence, the relief of the unfortunate and delief to its own members, who may meet with misfortune, and stand in need of assistance among stran-gers. The secret signs are indispensable to their the case,) of what importance is the good accomstranger, a deserving stranger, meets with unexpected experience, admonish us to guard, with the utmos misfortune, which reduces him to want and distress in Boston, that he is not relieved by public or private charity? How often does it occur, here, that a secret the secrets of Odd Fellowship have recently been charity? How often does it occur, here, that a secret society is indispensable for this purpose? But this is the whole length and breadth of the necessity or utility of an oath-bound secret combination—the whole of even a specious or plausible pretence; for we must constantly bear in mind, that, in all other Citizen, that the Learned Biacksmith seemed to cen expenditure of pageantry, time and money expedient tained by like means, I believe they are neither le zations. And is all this rather questionable benefit; and, therefore, are not obligatory. The pretensi

the maselves to the assistance of a single description, class or sect of persons, but extend relief to all; it is

charity.

universal philanthropy; they see a brother in a foe. given for value received, or fraudulently obtained?

Can we believe that the ambitious prime movers in getting up Lodges, have not other selfish objects

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes. in view, than the mere relief of an unfortunate brother among strangers, an event that happens so very rarely? Is it creditable that this is the summus bonum, for which all this pageantry, and expense of time and money, and accumulation of funds, are made? You have drawn a parallel between Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry, in relation to what we know, and there seems to be no doubt that the resemblance is the same in relation to purposes and obligations, of which we have not the same evidence Its character is precisely the same-its manifest tendencies the same. What, then, do we know of Free upon a log, and roams upon our wide-spread from-Masonry, with which it is fair to presume Odd Fel-lowship agrees? From positive obligation, its prefer-suces are all for members of its own Order, whether ences are all for members of its own Order, whether for relief in want, employment in business, or as candidates for office. I have recently been informed, peace, and enforces with pathos our obli by a very worthy mechanic, that he had no doubt to maintain it at any sacrifice. There too is that he had failed of obtaining employment or contracts, in several instances, because he did not belong to the Order. Odd Fellows were preferred. In the State of New-York, it was ascertained, during the antimasonic excitement, that three-fourths of all the offices of profit and honor in the State were held by Masons, when, according to their numbers, they were entitled to no more than one-ninth. Pending were entitled to no more than one-ninth. Pending an election, in Massachusetts, where one of the camong the nations. They shudder at the miseries didates for the office of Governor was a Masson, and the other was not, the Columbian Centinel, edited by a Masson, openly called upon the Fraternity to rewould think them agents of the Peace Society, fore-

Massachusetts, that the murderers of Morgan 'were misguided men,' when they were authorized and enjoined to take his life by the highest Masonic authority, by precedents recorded in Webb's Monitor, and and 'niggers,' may be affected by the one or the other standard Masonic works, open to the perusal of other! all persons. King Solomon, it is recorded, repeatedly inflicted capital punishment for a violation of Masonic obligations. If, as it is said, Masonry is unalterable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, were the murderers of Morgan 'misguided' in doing precisely what Solomon did? Besides, the execution of Morgan and the execution of

in a public address, 'It' [the Masonic Institution]
'is powerful. It comprises men of rank, wealth, office, talent, in power and out of power, and that is almost every place where power is of any importance. So powerful, indeed, is it at this time, [1825] that it fears nothing from violence, public or private; for it has every means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to less the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to lessen it in sesson, to counteract, the severy means to less the severy means to less the severy means to lessen it in sesson, the severy means to less the severy means to les defeat and PUNISH it. It is too late to talk of the pro priety of continuing or suppressing Masonry, after the time to do so has gone by. So, good or bad, the world must take it as it is. Think of it, laugh at it,

arms cannot stop it.' I might multiply extracts from tensions of Masonry are equally arrogant. Is there anything extravagant or hyperbolical in the representation which Masonry gives of her power, or rather of her power before she was unmasked, and felt the effect of the ballot-box? Mr. Brainerd satisfactothat there is at least one press in the country, that is not muzzled by Odd Fellowship, or Free Masonry; one press that fears not to proclaim the truth, touching the danger of secret societies; one press that bids defiance to the ban of secret, eath-bound combinations—that dares to expose the ineffable silliness of their pageants, their timed decorations, their tawdry gew. gaws, of which the distinguished Counsellor, Samuel Device, once said they were exposed to make a secret processing the contributed, the civilized word. They are distributed, gaws, of which the distinguished Counsellor, Samuel Dexter, once said, they were enough to make a saving blush. To sigh for ribbons, if they are so silly too, with the means of knowing each other, and the means of co-operating in the desk, in the legislative and boys, 'muling and puling in their nurse's arms'; hut it degrades manhood; and the titles are no less ridiculous. Brother Grand, Past Grand Patriarchs, Most Worthy Grand Master, Right Worthy Grand, Deputy Grand Master, Right Worthy Grand Chapmeans of action, the source of its power is manifes nauseating to the moral sense of republicans, and an outrage upon the fundamental principles of republicans association, just cause for alarming apprehensions? Is it credible that men, having anism? Aristocracy itself could not tolerate them.

But chough of titles and ribbons. I will say nothbut chough of titles and ribbons. I will say noththe power to promote and accomplish the objects of
the profane mummery of initiation and Lodge
their own amoition and interest, will not avail them. But chough of titles and ribbons. I will say nothing of the profane mummery of initiation and Lodge work, which, if openly performed, could not brave popular derision and indignation. I would seriously inquire, what is the necessity, the utility of Odd Fellowship? What benefit, either public or private, is realized from this secret, outh-bound combination, that cannot be accomplished by an open, day-light assistation? The professed, estemble object is charise of their advantages, what guaranty or assurance of their advantages, what guaranty or assurance use of their advantages, what guaranty or assurant ty, benevolence, the relief of the unfortunate and deserving needy. This is praiseworthy. But, surely, all this can be done, and is done, by openly organized associations. There is, therefore, no necessity, for this purpose, of a secret society. But it is said, this purpose, of a secret society. But it is said, the disclosures of Professor Robinson and the Abbe Barruel, made some fifty years since, will not be some fifty years since, will be above that the apprehensions which I have inquestion that the apprehensions which I have in dulged are justified by the records of faithful history recognition, and to prevent imposition. But, admit-ting this prevents imposition, (which is not always the case,) of what importance is the good accom-lie against secret societies in this country, as in any plished? How very rarely does such an exigency occur! Is there one of a thousand, in the Order, who is ever placed in such circumstances as to render such assistance absolutely necessary, to save him from assistance absolutely necessary, to save him from assistance absolutely necessary, to save him from suffering? How often has it happened that a interest, self-defence, self-preservation, history and

we must constantly bear in mind, that, in all other cases, relief can be extended as promptly and effectually by an open organization. And to accomplish this only apparent or alleged good, is all this or necessary? Is an equivalent obtained, admitting that the contemplated contingencies occur once in a thousand cases? And yet, I repeat, that this is all Sheriff Sumner, a lawyer and a Mason, said, 'Mathe justification, which, with any plausibility, can be made for Odd Fellowship, which cannot just as well, if not better, be effected by an open organization, and which is not effected by such open, day-light organization. At a light organization and the second such open, day-light organization. nay, suppose we grant all that is claimed—is it suffi-cient to compensate for the dangers incident to secret books is false. The pretence that there was a combinations—for the wast expenditure of time and money incident to them? for it does not appear that The pretence, that king Solomon was a Mason, one half the receipts are expended for purposes of and that he inflicted the penalty of death upo traitors, is false.' Sheriff Sumner said, 'I was in-But what claim has Odd Fellowship to the charac- vited to become a Mason. I inquired what Masonry ter of a charitable institution, in the usual accepta-tion of the term? Its character is precisely that of a mutual insurance company. The candidate on being initiated, pays his premium to cover the risk, and if the contingency happen, which gives him a claim to assistance, there is not him as a substance, there is not him as a substance of the control of the term? Its character is precisely that of a mutual insurance company. The candidate on in mathematics, I could not have heard anything to make it more alluring to make it claim to assistance, there is nothing more of charity or benevolence in rendering it, than in the payment of a loss by an underwriter. The principle upon which this society is founded is, therefore, pure, unalloyed selfishness. Other societies, instituted for Euclid, which no one attempted to explain.' Is not the purpose of dispensing charity, do not confine all this the very essence of swindling? Is a man

MISCELLANY

CONGRESSIONAL PORTRAITS. The Albany Patriot furnishes the following graph

ic Congressional portraits :-

There is your man who represents the cor atism and exclusiveness of a past generation. He feels amazed and lost in the expansion of our hor-ders, and dreads the wild democracy that reposes deprecates in deep and solemn tones the calan war, discourses sweetly on the blessings of man from the sunny South, whose occupati home is to rob cradles, whip and prostitute w steal and murder men. He is earnest and eloquent in depicting the mischiefs of war taxes, pension lists, jobs and patronage. These ovils are multi-form and irresistible. He deplores them, and in-sists that peace is our true and only policy with all the world

These all meet in sweetest harmony to chant the would think them agents of the Peace Society, foregard their aworn obligations to prefer and support a
brother.

We have not forgotten how Morgan was 'put out
of the way,' in obedience to Masonic obligations. It
was pretended, by the spologists of Masonry, and by
the Jesuitical 'declarations' of certain Masons in
Massachusetts, that the murderers of Morgan 'were

Massachusetts, that the murderers of Morgan 'were

Would think them agents of the Peace Society, forerunner missionaries of the 'millennium?' What
sincerity! The first is the tool and fixture of a
leaden, stupid, cowardly conservatism, as destitute
of humanity and soul as it is of forecast and the
vitality of progress. The second puts a higher
value upon a successful voyage and a productive
investment, than upon all the independent and free
States that Providence ever planted on this conti-

what Solomon did? Besides, the execution of Morgan was matter of consultation in Massachusetts Masons, and the most intelligent men in the State of New-York.

What powers and what purposes has Masonry arrogated in its 'high and palmy state'? Mr. Brainerd, a lawyer, and one of the most gifted of the craft, said, in a public address, 'It' [the Masonic Institution] the powerful. It comprises men of rank, wealth.

The venerable Quincy Adams, with one foot he grave, stamps the other on the floor of the the grave, stamps

mo, let Anasworth correct us,) 'and then we can suggestate?

Mr. Adams continued—'That is the military way of doing business' at which there was increased merriment. Jocose law-makers! Wise Mr. Adams (Mornis—common honesty—the december of civilized intercurse—are to be forgotten, set anide as impertinent—inconvenient to the ambition of the young republic that was to teach a lesson (how has sile blundered at it—how miserably mis-special it) to the nations. The military way? Here are old, old man—one who less certainly won the respect and admiration of the world in by-goue years, casting off his fair reputation as a stateman—like a wrestler's gardand—and propounding the dectrines of a brigand. The military way? Yes, the way of robbery and bloodshed—the way of turglary in uniform, and murder with floating colors! The military way? Yes, but the way of the great of the colors of the colors. Admired the colors of the c

DIVULGING THE SECRETS. Mister, we've seen your monkey, now bring o

'Mister, we've seen your monkey, now bring on your bear.'

An amusing incident, it is said, recently occurred at one of Dr. Willis's exhibitions, which must have made the ex-pill-dealer feel cheap. Having gone through with all the mock show of making Odd Fellows, s spectator who had come expecting to see some marvellous developements, called to the dector, and inquired whether he was not going to let them into 'the secrets' of Odd Fellowship, according to the great promises made in the show-bills?

'I have done that already, replied the doctor.

'How?' said the spectator.

'Why, by showing the ceremonies of initiation.'

'Is that all you know?' continued the disappointed spectator. 'If it is, I consider you small potatoes, and this exhibition all a cussed sham.'

A suit at law has been commenced within a short time in New York city, which has brought to light the conduct of, a fiend, which for baseness and turpi-tude, can find no parallel, we should think, in the civilized world. The Express relates the particulars

day. When he people of those counters wish to die, they move off to Louisville.—Ohio Satesman.

'The individual to whom we have alluded is a native of Spain or Cuba. He married a young girl a few years ago at Havana, by whom he had a daughter. He then seduced the mother of his wife, was arrested for the crime, tried and condemned to transportation. The vessel, on board of which he was placed with other convicts, was wrecked in a storm on our coast, by which he escaped and made his way to New York. After being some time here, he sent to Havana for his wife and child, who in due time arrived, being accompanied by his wife's sister. Subsequently he seduced the sister, who had offspring by him. And now comes the dreadful point of our story. When his own child had arrived at the age of 14 or 15 years, she also became the object of his hellish lust, and proved exciente by him. The authorities hearing of the matter, began to stir in the business, when he thought it best to fly, which he did, carrying off his own daughter as a mistress, and leaving his wife here, with one or two other children.

The Detroit Advertiser relates a very shocking case of seduction and death, or rather two such cases. The victims were two young and fatherless sisters, formerly residing at Birmingham, Oakland county, Mich but afterwards at the Flint. One was about twenty, and the other about 19 years old. They came finally to Detroit, and took shelter in a respectable family, with a sister. Here both died in childbed, one about the state of two days.

Captain Pfister, of the schooner Robert Wilson, was found guilty of being engaged in the slave trade, but was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court.—Charleston Pat.

Ezra Holden, Eaq., editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, died in Washington city on Friday morning, of brain fever. He had been suffering from partial derangement for two days. respectable family, with a sister. Here both died in childbed, one about two weeks ago, the other on Saturday week. The alleged seducer was also for-merly resident at Birmingham, but after their situa-tion became too evident, he removed to parts un-

An example to the United States from a Barbarian.

An event quite unexpected, and one we should certainly doubt the truth of, were it not so well attested by the journals of Paris, has just taken place at Tavis. A letter from that city announces that the Bey of Tonis has just published a decree, declaring that all the negroes residing in his States are free, by virtue of which, any foreign slave who may touch the soil of his dominions shall be thenceforth restored to liberty.

The decree has been carried immediately into effect, and no disorder has been caused by it. The greater part of the enfranchised negroes have remained with their former masters, and have continued to work as servants, with regular wages.

Kidnapping.—A most flagrant outrage was committed on the night of the 9th ult., in Boone county, Missouri, in kidnapping, and running off a free negro, about seventeen years old. The bey was sent by his father to take some corn to a covered wagon, on the main and Columbia road, near his house, since which time he has not been at home. Some travellers passed the wagon, and heard groans from the inside, but on making inquiry were told by the driver that a man was suffering from the choic. The inference is, that the boy was choked down in the wagon and carried to parts unknown. mty, garde

Steamboat on Fire—Narrow Escape.—The steamer Telegraph, on her passage from New York to-day, when coming round Throgg's Neek, discovered the steamboat Shepard Knapp, bound for Norwalk, some two miles ahead, enveloped in smoke and flames. Captain Stone crowded on all steam, and was soon alongside the burning boat, to which he lashed the Telegraph, and immediately rendered such assistance as to subdue the flames, and in all probability save the boat from destruction, and the passengers from a watery grave. The S. K. had about 75 passengers on board. The damage to the S. K. was not so serious as to prevent her proceeding on her passage.—New Haren Palladium, March 23d.

Fatal Accident—Four Children Drowned.—An afficing accident happened at Hancock, in this county, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., causing the death of four interesting children. The circumstances are related to us as follows: three children of Mr. Calvin Thomas, the eldest a girl of 14, another of 12, and a boy of 6 years, with a daughter of Josiah Martin, Esq., were playing on a small pond covered with ice, which suddenly gave way, and the four girls fell in, but the daughter of Mr. Martin succeeded in getting out. The boy, like a little hero, seeing his sisters struggling and calling for help, attempted to assist them, when he was either pulled or slipped in, and shared the fate of those he was attempting to rescue.—Delki (Delswars Co.) Gaz., Tuesday.

of government one there were among the 27,000,000 people, to the distance places were supplied by 50,000 more from ranks of the moderate drinkers!

Died in Liverpool, Feb. 19, Rev. Dr. Duncan Ruthwell, author of several popular

more curious than elevated. He advises that Oregon should first be seized by the Americans, and then be negociated for; at which touch of true transatisatic humor, there was 'much laughter.'—
We have no doubt that merriment akin to this has shaken the walls of many a 'fence.' We can understand that the fellows who stole the gold-dust may have jocosely said to themselves, 'We'll first min the swag,' (we believe such to be the words, if not, let Ainsworth correct us,) 'and then we can negociate?'

Mr. Adams continued—'That is the military way of doing business;' at which there was increased

Boston, after great suffering on the part of the pattern. It was not perceptibly corroded.

Damaged Goods from the Heavy Clay.—The whole country is about to be inundated with damaged goods from the packet ship Henry Clay. 'Five hundred damaged shawls just received from suction, from the wreck of packet ship H. Clay,' were advertised by a house in Providence on the 31st ult. No goods from said ship came up to the city, we are informed, until yesterday afternoon. However, as people will give so much more for 'damaged' goods than for undamaged, it is best they should be accommodated, if it can be done honestly.—N. Y. paper.

The Chinese Empire.—Rev. Mr. Doty, who has just arrived from Amoy, says there is now no obstacle in that city to the distribution of Chinese books, or to preaching the gospel—that ladies may accompany their friends without molestation on a walk through the street—that the late edict of the emperor grants free toleration, alike to the religious enterprises of all Western nations.

A Healthy Region.—There is not a physician in the counties of Breathit, Perry, and Letcher, Kentucky. A doctor once made an attempt to establish himself in one of them, but starved to death the first day. When the people of those counties wish to die, they move off to Louisville.—Ohio Statesman.

lad, of the name of Lawrence, at the recent exam-ation by the English High School, obtained the highest number of marks in his class.

There are twety-one crimes punishable with death ly relate to slaves. A National Fair .- It is in contemplation to hold

at the city of Washington, some time in the month of May, a National Fair, for the exhibition of spec-imens of American Art and Industry, in all the branches of domestic labor. Lost overboard, from ship Sophia Walker, on the

passage from Palermo to Boston, during a gale night of 10th inst., while furling the foretopsail Frederick D., son of Rev. C. Stetson, of Medford Upward of 7000 tons of white gravel have been shipped from New York to London, since the 15th of September last. It is taken from the beach at Long Island, and used to beautify the parks and

A scientific man in Paris has ascertained that less than ninety-four cases of premature burial have been prevented by accidental causes, in that city, since 1833.

Among the items of expense in the city of New York, according to the comptroller's report, is \$8 for gloves worn by members of the Common Coun oil! This is almost as bad as mending Gov. Mar cy's breeches at the State's expense.

Deaths in Boston.—It appears by an article in the christian Watchman, that the number of deaths to the in 1845, was 2585; a larger number than

Deaths in New York .- The whole nu aths in the city of New York, in 1845,

The steamboat Swallow was lately sunk in the Arkansas river, about 75 miles above Little Roc Her cargo, which consisted of dry goods and grooties, is estimated at about \$60,000, and supposed The number of dead letters returned to the Gen eral Post Office is astonishingly large. You will

eral Post Office is astonishingly large. You will be surprised when I tell you that it is fourteen hun-dred thousand a year, and under the cheap postage system is increasing!

Dr. Judeen and Fanny Forrester.—The Philadel phia Saturday Evening Post announces the inten-tion of marriage between the Rev. Dr. Judeen, of the Burmah Mission, and 'dear, delightful Fanny Forrester,' as Willis calls her.

Eclipse.—On the 25th of April, there will be a pa tial eclipse of the sun. The degree of obscuration will be about five digits in Illinois, nearly seven il Boston, and eleven in Florida; gradually incressin we approach the Islan which it will be total.

Stege Accident near Ouege.—The driver and three passengers, in the Elmira stage, were drowned in the Owego creek on Wednesday night. Their bed ies had not been recovered at the last advices. A the way-bill was lost, the names of the passenger

among the late improvement of Dental W.

should the same prove to be inferior this city, or not be satisfactory to the money paid will be returned. The sal state that he has permission to refer Gentlemen of this city, for whom all tal Operations have been performed, mark that he has had several years ex hudgees having been everal years ex Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. (excepting that made by students) is half years—also the entire direction a two specimens of Dental Plate Worker Merchants Exchange, (and subsequent Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of

115 COURT (CORNER OF SEDBERY) Feb. 13.

D. S. GRANDIN, M.D. DENTIST,

INFORMS his friends and the public, be happy to serve them in all the variety Dental art, uccording to the latest at Dr. G. has had upwards of seventean ience in the business, and will warnations that he undertakes to be done in a nanner. Terms will be reasonable

CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOT 257, WASHINSTOR-IT

BOSTO FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howards
Silk and Shawl store, in the new store
building just erected. NO pains or expense will be spared to anse Rooms the most Genteel and Fashmany in the city, and to secure the most will be severy thing appertaining to the base. The public are respectfully invited in a judge for themselves, being assured that as comes from this Establishment will be run the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF TRUE.

Perfect satisfaction is guan no charge PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WELL TP Apparatus, &c. furnished and warm

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, No. 20 Butolph-street, about half way been bridge and Suffolk-streets.

C. would respectfully inform the police.

1. has fitted up and opened his house to me date with Board and Lodging those who me him with their patronage. He respectfully abare. No pains will be spared to reader as way a pleasant and agreeable house. Temperate. February 27.

NEW

Furniture and Feather 8 No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTO WHERE may be found a general assort FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at to suit all, and at low prices too for the cash or on credit. Purchasers are requ cash or on credit.
before purchasing elsewhere.
C. W. BRABO

N. B. The first price is the only primal discount for cash.

March 14.

BOARDERS WANTED. HAVE taken a very quiet and conver No. 30 London-street, and can accome oarders.
Inquire at the office of the Prisoner's !

March 13. JOHN M. 8 NEW LEBANON SPRINGS WATER-CUR

ESTABLISHMENT. place, so long celebrated for the its scenery, purity of its air, and utility of its now instituted a WATER-CURE INFIRMAL from the above considerations, promise the greatest importance to the afflicted, and my wishing to spend a season in the country far pose of recruiting the energies of the spina a time of illness or hard labor. The least nery and salubrity of the air are a in any country. The water is abundant, temperatures, from ice-cold to 72 degree heit's Thermometer. The mountain spi been tested by the celebrated chemistry. and pronounced perferctly pure and serious Baths, as Plunge, Shoser, Doute, tein, Eye and Ear, Cold or Warm, are as to be comfortable, inviting, and espinvalides at all times. The rooms are to render them perfectly comfortable coldest weather. Persons afflicted with or chronic diseases, have much to indicate and the coldest weather. of New-York, and Prof. Avery of or chronic diseases, have much to visit this establishment. The water been particularly successful in the fit plaints.—Resumation, either acate or de incipient stages of Consumption, Dispression, with its train of symptoms, to fit in the fit of the constraint of the constraints. gestion, with its train of symptoms, as fine stipation, Liver Complaint, Joundies, &c. Nervous Affections, and the various sens as Typhus, Bilious, and Internating It charm in all eruptive diseases, as Sani stes, Searlet Ferer, &c. All Sergisius and diseases arising from impurities the mors, Ulcers, Fever Sores and Beils, as cessfully treated by water than by an emolicine.

The diet and regimen of the patients attended to, which alone, in mest of disease, is far better for the patient if of drug medication. Suitable medic and advice constantly in attendance at ment, who will give strict attention to and point out all necessary changes to Those who feel competent to treat the

Those who feet competed at home, and want an examination a can have it at a reasonable expens.

The inhabitants of this vicinity are sided that they can have medical of tion at their own houses, in all active the control of the con tablishment. One important item to the afficied is

ter cure patients are never left to gran the ble life from the ill effects of mineral The expense, per wack, is from \$6.5 ding board, medical advice and attention. N. B. The patients are expected to low en or cotton sheets, three weellen highligh.

DAVID CAMBELL, Principa N. BEDORTHA, M. D., Resident Plan DR. S. GRAHAM, Counselling Pl

P. S. Located 25 miles east of Albarest of Pittsfield, Mass., and within an less of Boston and Albany, the Hudson, as crusatonic railroads.

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illiam Adams, Pasotucket. NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New Priller Stancateles;—Thomas ulier, Skaneateles;--John H. Parker PERRETIVANIA M. Presion To James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstons To leton, Russellville; B. Kent, Andrea John Cox, Homorton; James M. N. Kin David Cox, Homorton; Penningtonsile